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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

BUTLER STILL FIGHTING.

The Gold Combine—Free Silver Bill Offered in the Senate—Chandler Has a New "Patronalistic" Scheme—Vest Makes a Speech Which Will Make Monopolists Call Him a Populist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6TH.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House twenty-eight pension bills were introduced.

Tuesday, January 7th—Senate.

Ten pension bills were introduced.

Mr. Allen, (Pop.,) introduced a bill directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Pacific railroads, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. This road owes the government about one hundred million dollars, and for years past has managed to defeat every effort of the government to collect the claim. It keeps a strong lobby at Washington and uses money freely.

The finance committee, which had been considering the bond bill that the House had passed, reported a SUBSTITUTE providing for the free coinage of silver, &c. The substitute offered by the committee is as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," that portion of said silver which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, to-wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than $10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of $10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks," and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called "greenbacks," when so redeemed, shall be issued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

Mr. Pritchard offered an amendment which he said would be proposed for the tariff bill which has passed the House. It proposes to restore the tariff of the McKinley act on raw materials of the South and agricultural products.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 1401) to provide for a popular loan through postal savings notes; which was read the first time by its title. He said:

The first section of bill reads:

"That any person may deposit at any money-order post-office the sum of $100 and receive therefor a receipt duly dated and authenticated in the following form:

"Received of A B the sum of $100, for which there is due to him or his order a postal-savings note drawing interest from this date."

There are only 20 words in that receipt or telegraphic order from the Postmaster-General. The postmasters in all the money-order offices of this country can begin to receive the people's offerings to-morrow. All they have to do is to sign and issue a dated receipt:

Received of A B the sum of $100, for which there is due to him or his order a postal-savings note drawing interest from this date.

That gets the money into the Treasury and puts it on interest immediately. What is to be issued in return for this receipt?

SEC. 2. That upon the presentation of a postal-savings receipt at any designated depository of the United States within the State where the receipt was issued, there shall be issued in the place thereof a postal-savings note duly authenticated in the form following, to-wit:

I ask the attention of the Senate to the extreme simplicity of the postal-savings note.

For value received the United States of America promises to pay to ——, or order, the sum of $100 in lawful money in one year from ——, with $3 interest thereon; and in case of delay of presentation the interest paid shall be $6.10 after the end of the second year, $9.30 after the end of the third year, $12.60 after the end of the fourth year, and $16 after the end of the fifth year; and thereafter, in addition to the sum of $116, there shall be paid $4 for each year's further delay of presentation.

Mr. President, to carry out this law after these sums of money have been deposited in the postal money-order offices there is nothing to do but for the Secretary of the Treasury to print the postal notes and send them to the designated depositories of the United States. The note during the first year is worth $100; at the end of the first year it is worth $103; at the end of the second year it is worth $106 10; that is to say, the interest is compounded; 10 cents is paid for one year's interest on $3, and so the interest is compounded during the five years—$9.30 at the end of the third year; $12 60 at the end of the fourth year, and $16 at the end of the fifth year. If the interest had not been compounded the amount would be $115—five times three—at the end of the fifth year, but 1 per cent. has been added by way of compounding the interest, and at the end of five years the note is worth $116. Thereafter it is worth $4 for every year's delay of presentation, and that $4 is 3½ per cent. interest upon the $116. That runs until the holder of the note shall see fit to realize upon it.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. What kind of money do I understand the people are to pay for the postal notes?

Mr. CHANDLER. So far as I have read the bill already, they would pay in lawful money. The Senator will hear the whole bill in a moment, and then I shall be very happy to have him ask me any other questions.

I continue to read the bill:

Such note may be issued with the name of the depositor inserted, or it may be issued in blank, as above described, and any holder may afterwards insert his name in the blank space.

Now I call the attention of the Senator from North Carolina to the next clause of the bill, which reads:

In case any deposit is made in gold coin, the note may, if depositor so desires, be made payable in gold coin as to the dollars which may become due thereon.

This feature of the system may or may not be adopted, as Congress sees fit, but it seems to me that there is gold enough in this country to supply the needs of the Treasury if you will give every man who has $100 in gold, or who can obtain $100 in gold the privilege of putting it into the Treasury and receiving one of these notes and receiving his gold back again when the note becomes due.

MR. BUTLER. If I understand the Senator's bill, it allows these postal notes to be paid for in "lawful money," but permits a person who may happen to have a hundred dollars in gold, and sees fit, to deposit it and get postal notes with special favors attached. But little gold would go into the Treasury under this bill. The difficulty with the administration is not that they want revenue, they say, but because they need gold to redeem greenbacks and to pay the coin obligations of the government. Will the Senator's bill remedy that? The executive department of the government says it is absolutely necessary to pay in gold under their construction of the law.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am not sure that it will, but I say to the Senator from North Carolina and to the Senator from Nebraska that unless they propose to exclude the use of gold entirely as a part of the money of the United States there certainly can be no harm in allowing a citizen who has $100 in gold, or $50 in gold, to deposit that in the Treasury, and promise to pay him back within five or seven years in gold in return for the gold which he deposited. It is not a case of long bonds—I call the Senator's attention to that fact—but a case of short-time postal-savings notes, which, if the gold is deposited for them, we pay in gold when the note is redeemed.

Mr. BUTLER. I want the Senator to understand that I much prefer his plan to the administration plan, but I should like to get the information I have asked for.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then, can I put the Senator down in favor of this bill?

Mr. BUTLER. No, and I will explain to you why not in a few words. I am opposed to increasing the interest-bearing debt of the government. I would prefer to see expenses reduced and taxes lowered. The Senator just now said that the administration had made a concession in response to the wish of the people for a popular loan. If it were in accordance with the people's demand there would be no bonds issued at all. But the point I wish to get at is, does the Senator approve the construction of the law made by the Secretary of the Treasury under which he redeems the greenbacks in gold and pays the coin obligations of the government in gold; and if so, does he expect enough gold to come into the Treasury through his bill to meet the requirements of the government?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, Mr. President, I believe if we will take gold in small sums from the people of this country and promise to pay them back in gold at any time after the first, second, or third year, and so on, that this government will get all the gold it wants, and that the necessities of the Treasury will be wholly relieved by the adoption of this bill.

Mr. BUTLER. I think the Senator is mistaken about that; but if we are going to have a loan at all it ought to be a "popular loan" in fact. But few people can raise $100, and only a very few can raise that much gold. If we are going to have a popular loan, I would like to ask the Senator whether it would not be better to make the sums smaller, like the popular loans in France, which were made small enough for every peasant to be a holder of government securities. In my State there are a few gold pieces, but not as much as one gold piece to a family, and when they have any at all it is in the old stockings, and is saved sim-

(Continued on third page.)

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

SCOTT'S HILL, Jan. 8th, '96.—Your great paper, so widely read and so deservedly influential, desires brief but valid reasons, why the free and unlimited coinage of silver cannot be secured through the Democratic party.

There is but one reason, and that is

THE UTTER HOSTILITY

of the Democratic party to the free coinage, the compulsory coinage, or any coinage of silver whatever. Of this fact there are many proofs. The party declared in its last platform for the equality of gold and silver at the mints. No friend of silver asks for more than this. Let silver be restored to its former equality with gold at the mints and the

DAMNING WRONG OF THE CENTURY

will be righted; the great battle ended; the commercial and monetary value at once be made the same. Give me a bright Raleigh child ten years of age to solve this mighty problem, which has crazed the lucid, brilliant leaders of Democracy. If 371¼ grains of pure silver are worth 100 cents, what are 480 grains, or one ounce worth at the same rate? Ans. $1.29; and what fool, other than a goldbug, would sell his pure bullion to a silver smith at 66 cents an ounce, when he could have it coined into legal tender dollars at one hundred and twenty-nine cents an ounce?

Again the party declared for the repeal of the Sherman act of 1890 as a miserable makeshift, not merely the purchasing clause,

BUT THE WHOLE ACT,

to be replaced by friendly legislation.

Now the Sherman act required four and a half million ounces of silver bullion to be bought monthly at the market price, and until July 1891 it required 2,000,000 ounces thus purchased to be coined into legal tender dollars each month; afterwards so much thereof as would be required to redeem the certificates used in paying for the bullion. Now when the government redeems those certificates issued to pay for bullion bought from July 1891 until Carlisle

CRIMINALLY VIOLATED THE LAW

by refusing to obey it, it will have no authority to coin another dollar not even for the exalted, patriotic purpose of convincing the farmers of the South that the grand old party is still turning out the brand-new dollars! The Secretary of the Treasury, who coins another dollar after those bullion certificates are redeemed, is a counterfeiter, as much so, as the fellow who mixes base metal and glass bottle by the light of the moon.

Now what did the Democrats promise?

1st, To make silver and gold equal at the mints.

2nd. To repeal the Sherman act and restore the equality by friendly legislation.

What did they do?

Repealed the *purchasing clause* of the Sherman act, which alone gave silver life, which alone made future coinage possible. Was this all? No! but a thousand fold worse; they not only cut off its future hope, they took away, by treason, its legal tender quality by declaring that

SILVER WAS TOKEN MONEY

to be redeemed in gold! Cleveland and Carlisle, the highest officials of government, the great leaders of Democracy declared that the only way to maintain the parity of the metals was to utterly discredit silver by branding it as a dishonest coin, as a substitute for money as a mere representative of value to be redeemed in gold!

These high officials, *these Democrats*

BROKE THEIR PARTY PLEDGE;

broke the law they had sworn to keep, by refusing to purchase silver as the law required; spit upon and spurned the law by destroying the legal tender quality of the silver already coined, and fettered and blasted it as the Republicans never did! If these are silver's hope, may the devil take its despair.

Are there any other proofs that the Democratic party is the great foe of silver? Yea, verily I say there are.

One hundred and sixty-two millions

OF BONDS

issued to keep up the gold reserve, to meet the current expenses of the government; a vast increase of the interest-bearing debt in time of universal peace, while the vaults of the treasury were bursting with tons of silver coin legal tender dollars, possessing every function of money and in every way the equal of the gold. Not only this, but they, these Democrats endeavored to convert 500,000,000 of greenbacks and silver certificates into bonds, interest and principle

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

What wonder that silver should decline in value under the assaults of these, its friends, who stabbed it to death! What wonder that hideous want reveled amidst rioting abundance; that the farmer found himself a beggar at the plenteous harvest; that the merchant became bankrupt even while his ships sailed the friendly seas; that the workman beheld between his loved ones and ghastly want only

CHARITY'S PITYING CRUST,

while upon the strange and the cruel highway, far from the home that he had lost, from the heaven and the hope of its love the hated tramp toiled on, behind him the ruin of his life and before him the hell of despair!

What other proof? The prominent leaders of Democracy say that they will leave the party the moment it declares for the free coinage of silver. Again no prominent Democrat, except

SIBLEY AND BRYAN,

has said that he would quit the party for silver's sake. Greater than silver, mightier than liberty, holier than home, this doubled faced monster of fraud, upon whose accursed altars they have at last laid their honor and their manhood.

What other proof? A Northern and New England Democracy solid for gold; North Carolina Democrats making a

LOUD CALL AND A LOW ANSWER

for a silver convention; Hardin playing a free silver fiddle with a goldbug bow; everywhere either avowed hostility, or that pitiable evasion of a doomed and dying party whose last will and testament bequeaths to financial and tariff reform a measureless legacy of hate and falsehood.

How can a corpse aid this living and irrepressible measure?

Its great rival went down to a glorious death; with colors sailed to the masthead; with shotted guns thundering defiance to the last; its memory made sacred and hallowed and beloved by the imperishable declaration of its immortal leader., "I'd rather be right than to be President." The Democratic party goes down

TO AN INFAMOUS DEATH;

its colors cursed by a traitorous hand; its guns turned upon its faithful friends, its memory scorned by honest men. But in its shattered and vanishing ranks are countless thousands of silver's friends; stout champions of the money of the constitution; repudiators of every form of treachery, with whom

COUNTRY IS MORE THAN PARTY.

who will make no pause upon the banks of the Rubicon, but cross in '96 to join the invincible hosts which are rallying now to overthrow the power of gold. Not through the Democratic party, corrupt, incompetent and faithless, can silver or any other blessing come, but from the people rising under the mighty pressure of appalling ruin and battling as of yore for a freeman's rights.

L. H. MCCLAMMY.

DISTRESS PREVAILED

Over The Entire Land---As a Result of The Conspiracy of The Money Power To Cause a Panic

So Says Wheeler, The Democrat—He Also Shows The Falsity and Degredation of The Democratic Party—The Record of Bright Promises—And What Became of Them.

In a recent speech, Democratic Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama took occasion to "rip up" the rascality of his party, and here is how he did it.

"The first opportunity the people had to denounce the demonetization of silver of 1873 was in the election of November, 1874. In the fall of that year the Democrats went before the people promising them silver coinage, and upon that promise the Democrats in Congress were increased from 88 to 181. The first time the Democrats had an opportunity to express their views on this subject in a national platform was in 1876. They denounced the currency legislation of the Republican party and promised a thorough reformation on this subject, and upon that platform Mr. Tilden and a Democratic House of Representatives were elected. Pursuant to this promise of reform, the silver coinage law of 1878 was enacted.

In 1884 we elected Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic House of Representatives on a platform which said:

We believe in honest money—the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution and a circulating medium converted into such medium without loss.

In 1892 we again went before the people with a platform which said:

We hold the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal.

This clause in the platform was emphasized in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, in which he said:

The wants of the people arising from a deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied.

The Democratic platform and Mr. Cleveland's letter were understood and explained by the public press throughout the United States to mean that silver should be coined on precisely the same terms as gold, and that there should be no discrimination against either metal. Upon this platform and pledge we elected a Democratic President, a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate.

THE MONEYED POWER CAUSED THE PANIC IN 1893.

Up to the 27th day of April, 1893, confidence in the financial situation and the beginning of a great prosperity seemed apparent. On that day the bankers and moneyed men of New York had a meeting and laid their plans to force Congress and the administration to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, and thus prevent any increase in the amount of money in the country. These bankers determined to accomplish this purpose even if they had, as they expressed it, to pinch business throughout the country and cause a money crisis. They were so confident of their power that they felt that they could accomplish their purpose, and immediately afterwards restore the country from the condition of panic to one of confidence. The account of this meeting is given in the New York papers of April 28 and May 1, and I have never seen any of these statements denied or even questioned.

The New York Sun of April 28, page 7, has an article headed "Bankers meet Carlisle." It says:

"Secretary Carlisle decided yesterday morning to have a talk with the New York bankers."

The article then gives a list of the distinguished bank presidents who were present, and says:

"The conference between the Secretary and bank presidents lasted somewhat over an hour.

The article then gives many details, and says:

The Secretary went over the currency laws of the country and stated they were in bad shape and needed revision.

The article then says:

President Cleveland's advisers have told him that the only way to induce the Western and Southwestern Senators and Congressmen to consent to the repeal of the Sherman law is to demonstrate to their constituents that they are losing money every day that this law is in operation.

I call special attention that the article does not say that President Cleveland is engaged in this work, but his advisers have told him, etc.

This purpose was sought to be accomplished by repeated assertions, which was printed all over the United States, that the repeal of the Sherman law would immediately raise the price of cotton to 10 cents a pound and wheat to $1 a bushel.

The article then says:

The missionary work in that direction has been started by a number of the bankers in the solid communities of the East. They are daily refusing credits to the South, Southwest, and West.

The New York Sun of May 1 also has a letter from Washington, dated April 30. The letter reiterates the purpose to revise the currency laws, and says:

There is to be an extra session of Congress to afford the opportunity at as early a date as possible.

The letter also says:

Bankers will be expected to work, not in New York only, but throughout the country, doing their utmost to pinch business everywhere in the expectation of causing a money crisis that will affect Congress powerfully from every quarter.

This assertion on the part of the New York bankers that they intended to do their utmost to pinch business everywhere with the expectation of causing a money crisis, had its effect. The entire world saw that the money power of the United States was to be exerted in demonetizing silver, and that to accomplish this they were to immediately commence withdrawing money from the channels of trade. From that time a depression commenced which finally culminated in a panic, which aided very much in inducing Congress to permanently demonetize silver. Prices fell and distress pervaded our entire land."

SILVER IN NASH.

An Active County Club, Headed by Mr. W. S. Bailey—The Prominent Lawyer.

The silver movement bids fair to take good shape and to win active supporters in North Carolina during the coming spring. Already silver clubs have been organized and in some instances regular county organizations have been formed. Among the latter is "Old Nash." As early as October last steps were taken looking to a county organization, headed by Mr. W. S. Bailey, a prominent lawyer of Nashville. He was elected President for the county by a mass meeting which convened on October 7th, 1895. Mr. Bailey is now doing active, promotive work, and intends, by the 1st, of April, to organize active working clubs in every township. These clubs hold monthly meetings at which the question of finance is discussed, and all kinds of literature on the money question passed from one hand to another and kept in lively circulation. Men of all political parties are invited to membership, and party politics does not enter into the organization. The full discussion of the question at issue is the sole object of the organization. The practical test of eligibility is the resolution adopted by the State silver convention at Raleigh, on September 25th last.

A similar movement of this kind in every county in the State would do much toward clearing up a great problem for many people, for despite the vigorous campaigns of education that have been made, there is a considerable number of people who actually do not yet know what "16 to 1" means; and among this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens there is a considerable number who are prominent in educational institutions, business circles and especially in "Society."

The CAUCASIAN would be glad to have reports from all clubs now in existence and would appreciate reports of any organizations that may be effected from all over the State.

Carlyle's Prophecy.

More than fifty years ago Carlyle, the great English author, wrote:

"The Republic west of us will have its trial period, its darkest of all hours. It is traveling the high road to that direful day. And this scourge will not come amid famine's horrid stride, nor will it come by ordinary punitive judgments. It will come as a hiatus in statecraft, a murderous bungle in policy. It will be when health is intact, crops abundant and the munificent hand open. Then so-called statesmen will cry over-production, the people will go to the ballot box amid hunger and destitution, but surrounded by the glitter of self rule, and ratify, by their ballots, the monstrous falsehood, over-production, uttered by mis-statesmen, and vindicated by the same ballot the infamous lie, over-production, thrown upon the breeze by servile editors through a corrupt press. And this brings ruin upon his country, serfdom upon himself and oppression upon his children."

Alfred Austin, a journalist, has been appointed poet laureate of England, to succeed the late Alfred Tennyson.

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DR. THOMPSON AND THE CHURCH.

Some Historic Facts Concerning the Relation of the Church to Slavery

FREEDOM AND ITS MEANING

Statements Explaining the Truth of the Famous Remark—Thompson, Not the Alliance, Responsible—The Methods by Which the Church Can Command the Love and Support of the Masses.

Number Five.]

As to the matter of religious intolerance, it would be no less untruthful than unkind if we should say that it is true as to Catholics but untrue as to Protestants. Intolerance is a defect of unregenerate human nature, independent of creed. The tenderest of our Lord's disciples once said: "Master, we saw one casting out devils in Thy name, and he followeth not us: and we forbade him, because he followeth not us." This is the spirit of both Catholic and Protestant. "Forbid him not," replied the Master, an answer full of freedom, such as factions have never exemplified. "It is not yet generally appreciated," says a prominent Universalist, "what the Reformation was. We are often told that it was a battle for liberty of thought. There is a little truth in that, but so little as to leave the general statement a grievous mistake. It was rather a battle for independent action for a few leaders. For the common people there was no independence of action and no liberty of thought. The people exchanged a great master for a small one, but their slavery was not alleviated. The people of Geneva and Scotland were transferred from the Catholic to the Calvinist church, but they had only gone from the tyranny of councils to the tyranny of texts. The same implicit obedience was required of them. Any difference of opinion, any slightest expression of dissent, was punished not less severely. The new authority under which they died and killed was not a whit less cruel and pitiless than the old. Reason was no more to be trusted by Calvinists than by Catholics. The very first Protestant who intimated that the mind of man ought to be free to think out these great religious problems for itself was burnt at the stake, and cursed as one worse than the Catholics by his brother Protestants Servetus was his name, and the slow fire of green oak sticks with which brother Calvin scorched him for three hours before burning the life out of him was the same kind of argument that brother Torquemada used to convince the thinkers of Spain that thinking was wicked."

With the various branches of Protestantism came successive change of creed; but there came in none of its forms a change of spirit that could withstand the temptation of power. A sad fact it is, that reformers do not learn to love their enemies or to respect their equal rights. The more ardent their attachment to creed, the more intense their hatred. Hence denominations have developed one after another, almost without exception, the old spirit of tyranny, which lack of power alone could withhold from the attempt to reduce Christendom each to its own creed.

The less strength a denomination has in any place, the more tolerant it will be. It is the weak that seek shelter under the wings of justice. The strong love force. The Jews, for instance, once said, "we have a law, and by our law we ought to die." To-day they are a broken and scattered nation, and tolerant everywhere. Even Catholicism is tolerant and apparently democratic in the United States, while it is intolerant in South America where it holds the supremacy. Who doubts but it would be the same here if it had the power? But this is not due to any peculiarity of belief. It is only the expression of intense attachment to a creed which is believed to formulate the only salvation. If Protestants were a unit and their attachment as complete, would not their bigotry be as cruel? Only recently the Greensboro Christian Advocate declared that "the only way to reform Catholicism is to destroy it." I take this to be an expression of Protestant spirit. All Protestant denominations have a dread of Catholic ascendancy, not less lively than the death-instinct in animals; a fear so intense, that the desire of self-preservation against the probable encroachments of a common enemy, while rendering them to a degree mutually tolerant, would at any time more nearly from a basis of united action, than the pressing need of saving souls, or the cry that comes for relief from the hearts of the oppressed, hungry and wretched humanity—the neglected temples of the living God, throughout the land.

Now a few facts in proof. The followers of Huss were soon divided into contending factions. These were so mutually intolerant, that only the necessity of united action, or separate submission under the crusades of the Church their common enemy, could stop their warring between themselves. In their struggles against the Church, they were brutally intolerant and merciless. They did not fight humanely, because they fought about religion; and in their efforts to force their doctrines upon their country, they left a record of 1,500 villages and 550 convents and monasteries burnt, 100 towns destroyed, priests butchered, and men and women slain by tens of thousands. Under their one-eyed leader, John Ziska, the friend of Huss and Jerome, they swept all opposition with fire and sword.

The Lutherans, where they acquired the power, persecuted the Catholics, and exercised their power for the oppression of other Reformers as well. The followers of Luther themselves broke into intolerant factions. The "strict" Lutheran party raged against not only the followers Zwingli and Calvin, but against their own Melanchthon who counseled tolerance and peace. They denounced him as a traitor to the Church, and the preachers and professors who sympathised with him they persecuted, imprisoned, and banished upon suspicion of being inclined to Calvinism. And when they had overcome Melancthon and his adherents, they commemorated the event as "a victory over the Devil and Reason." Trials for witchcraft, dungeons of torture, and burnings at the stake became prevalent in every Protestant district. At the same time, however, the Catholic Emperor, Ferdinand I, seeking to Reform the old Church, said: "I have no power over consciences, and may constrain no man's faith."

The Calvinists, in turn, where they had the power, persecuted not only the Catholics but also the followers of Arminius. When they had the majority in the Synod at Dort, 1619, they declared the followers of Arminius "heretics, schismatics, incapable of preaching or of acting as professors or schoolmasters, unless they signed the Heidelberg Catechism and the Netherlands Confession, which laid down the hard and fast doctrine that predestination excluded all free-will on man's part, but divided the human race into vessels of wrath and vessels of mercy without power on their own part to reverse the doom," a creed which Arminius thought unscriptural and "not accordant with the eternal mercy of God." Barneveldt was beheaded and Grotius condemned to life imprisonment for the support of Arminicanism.

Protestantism in England was equally tyrannous. The reigns of Henry VIII, who swapped Churches for the gratification of his lecherous appetite, and of Mary and Elizabeth, are records of alternate Protestant and Catholic persecution and slaughter. And when James I succeeded to the throne, the Church of England attempted to repress Independent, Puritan, and Presbyterian. The clergy, his creatures, of course upheld the monarch, although the perfection of his policy was so destructive of popular rights, civil and religious that it necessitated the beheading of his son and successor at the hands of the Commons. They preached everywhere the divine right of bishops and kings, and the necessity of unquestioning obedience to the powers that be; for "the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation,"—the same text which our venerable Dr. Yates, in his rather remarkable commentary upon my speech at Cary, quoted with evident satisfaction to justify the Church's confessed inefficiency. I do not know what attitude Dr. Yates would have assumed had he lived at the time of our Declaration of Independence. I presume, however, he would have religiously sided with the Tories rather than with the Patriots, since Dr. Adam Clarke, in his commentary upon this passage of Scripture lavishes unstinted praise upon the Christian character of the tyrannical George III, "who in every respect has acted," says he, "as the father of his people."

In the Conference held at Hampton Court, 1604, to consider the complaints of Puritans, who could not conscientiously conform to the Church of England and desired a reformation of its abuses, James, surrounded by subservient deans, bishops, and archbishops, made his famous utterance: "No bishop, no king!" and unceremoniously broke up the Conference with the words: "If this be all they have to say, I'll make them conform, or I'll harry them out of this land, or else do worse." His lords and prelates were so pleased with his Majesty's manner and utterance that they declared that he "spoke with the instinct of the Spirit of God."

During the reign of James I "a deep and lasting love of freedom," says Hollan, "had taken hold of every class except perhaps the *Clergy*." Dependent upon royalty, they were subservient to it. And are they not always, as a class, subservient to the source of their support? The King, supported by these fawning followers of Christ for the loaves and fishes, prosecuted with renewed vigor his scheme of conformity throughout England and Scotland. This policy of intolerance it was, on the part of the Church of England—a policy it pursued so long as it had the power—that colonized the wilderness of Massachusetts with men who desired the freedom of worshipping according to the dictates of their own conscience.

But the Puritans in Massachusetts at once inaugurated a system of government which denied the same freedom to those whose religious opinions differed from their own. Membership in their Church was made a prerequisite for holding office or the full exercise of citizenship. They proposed to limit liberty of conscience and freedom of action within Bible rules. But they interpreted the Bible from their standpoint, and as vigorously against others as it had been interpreted by others against them. "With their beliefs and under their temptations "of unhindered sway," persecution seemed to them not only the most potent weapon, but a duty they owed to Christ—and that duty they unflinchingly performed." With their first Synod in 1637, "a theological glacier," says C. F. Adams, "then settled down over Massachusetts—a glacier lasting through a period of nearly 150 years."

They had already exiled Roger Williams, a genuine apostle of civil and religious freedom. They excommunicated and banished Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers. They whipped, mutilated, imprisoned, banished, and hanged the Quakers as "dreaded heretics preaching seditious and damnable doctrines." They strangled free thought and expression, and through fear of the devil gave the world an appalling illustration of superstitious bondage, tyranny of text, and blunted sensibility in the executions for witchcraft at Salem.

Similar persecutions broke out against Quakers and Baptists in

[Continued on 3 page.]

PEOPLE VS. A PAPER!

Read The Evidence of Men of Honor and Unquestioned Respectibility?

THEN READ THE SPLUTTER

Of That Marvellous Juggler of Truth and Facts Yclept The News and Observer—It Partisan Scurrility Seeks to Disparage Judge Robinson—and Is Shown To Be Rottenly False by Gentlemen.

The Douglassassism of the News and Observer has caused it to again kick its hind legs into corrugated seams, swollen veins and festering sore knots, while the object at which it has been kicking doesn't show a scar. In speaking of Judge Robinson this N. and O. paper says:

"The only decent thing for THE CAUCASIAN to do is to admit that Judge Robinson's behavior was scandalous, and to defend it on the ground that the Judge is, to use his own words "the most essential d—n fool" in public life. He is a clown, and a good one. He hasn't as much judicial fitness as a year old child, and his elevation to the bench was a blunder of the first magnitude."

Well this is lively. We have not the slightest doubt that the News and Observer would put itself directly in opposition to an utterance of Jesus Christ, if by so doing it could further its Demo-Hoax-Myth ideas and notions. In this case it has impeached the opinions of men who would be regarded as authority, when its own opinion would not come in for consideration of any kind. In fact it has gone so far as to practically give the story to the utterances of some mighty good men. Read and see and then take the case.

"THE CAUCASIAN took the trouble to ask some leading lawyers of the State who were in Raleigh a few days ago their opinion of Judge Robinson. Among them were ex-Lieut-Governor Steadman, ex-Judge Merrimon, Mr. W. W. Jones and Mr. J. P. Arthur. These gentlemen are well-known members of the Asheville bar, and all attended the court there at which Judge Robinson presided. They were unanimous in their expression of their appreciation of the dignity, courtesy and gentlemanly bearing of Judge Robinson. They were seen one at a time and not one had a single word of criticism to offer. On the contrary they were disposed to express warm commendation, and without exception they intimated that there was nothing but rottenness in the reports that were sent out from Graham court."

For the Caucasian.]

PENDER County, N, C., Jan. 4, '96.—I thank you for your editorial relating to Judge Robinson; I have known him all his life—as boy and man—a universal favorite. It will be difficult to persuade any one who knows him (without regard to politics) that "Bill" Robinson has been rude or unkind to any one. I also know Kope Elieass, (a name most apropos) have heard him "norate," and if a man can be excused for poking cotton in his ears, and applying a smelling bottle to his nose, it is the man compelled to listen to "Kope" when he is wound up. There was, not a great while ago, a Democratic Judge from a near by county to this, who, it is said, reached the bench solely by his power to roll his eyes (and they were rollers) keep his mouth shut, and look wise. My friend Robinson "got there" because he is a clever fellow, and everybody likes him, and if Willie Allen had to be beaten I am glad "Bill" did it. It will be a long time before anyone who knows him, will believe anything else of Judge Robinson, than that he is the same clever, genial, wholesouled gentleman on the Bench, that he has always been on the streets of Goldsboro. "Fair play is a jewel." Again I thank you. Respectully,

ROCKY POINT.

JUDGE ROBINSON.

G. S. Ferguson, Esq., of Waynesville, Believes He Has Been Misrepresented.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Observer:

I had never met Judge Robinson until he came on the twelfth circuit. I first practiced before him at Haywood court. I am warranted in saying that he was kind and courteous to the officers of Haywood, and courteous to the bar. He evidently had the utmost confidence in the lawyers who practiced before him, considering them, as well as himself, as members of the court. I feel safe in saying that it was the universal opinion of the Waynesville bar that he was absolutely honest, and in all his rulings he was prompted by a sense of right. I never had occasion on the circuit to complain at his want of courtesy or for once doubt his integrity, and I regarded him as free from outside influences as any Judge I ever saw on the bench. I attribute the difference between the Judge and some of the members of the profession and officers of the court more to Judge Robinson's outspoken manner, and somewhat nervousness, than any want of courtesy on his part. I do not believe he purposely intended to give pain to anyone. He is a man of noble impulses and strong feeling and sometimes made hasty expressions which gave pain. He is full of humor and sometimes his humor was ill received, but he had the manliness to right a wrong and apologize as publicly as he gave offence. I think much that has been said of Judge Robinson in the papers might well have been left unsaid. He is a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, selected by the people, and while he wants to discipline himself to some extent, he has many elements of a good Judge—absolute honesty of intention, perfect frankness and great kindness of heart. I knew him well and liked him and sufficiently enjoyed his confidence to know that his high ambition is to deserve well of his countrymen, and discharge

[Continued on 3rd page.

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THE POLK MONUMENT.

TO ALLIANCEMEN AND FRIENDS OF COL. POLK:

The Polk monument is hardly half finished and the money we have collected has all been spent. We must not let the work stop here. The monument must be finished. Some Alliances have not contributed anything. They should do so. But at any rate let every Alliance and individual that has contributed send in another contribution of equal amount and this will raise sufficient money to complete the monument.

This monument should be finished without delay. We hope to have the unveiling ceremonies sometime next spring or summer.

Let every friend of Col. Polk go to work at once and raise as large a contribution as possible.

The amounts and the names of those who contribute will be published in THE CAUCASIAN as formerly. Address,

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.

BONDOCRACY.

We have made our readers familiar with the fact that Cleveland and Carlisle have issued a notice that they would sell one hundred million dollars in bonds. The notice is now official and bids are being asked for. At the beginning of this *fourth* scheme to put an onerous debt on the people, it was the design of Cleveland to sell the bonds secretly to a syndicate, just as he sold the last batch of sixty-two millions to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. But the protest of the public against a second deal of such a scandalous nature was so wide-spread and so strong that Cleveland *dared not* carry out his first plan. He was compelled to allow the public to bid.

* * *

While the secret scheme was being hatched out and the protests against it begun, the keen Morgan-Belmont syndicate foresaw that it might be necessary for Cleveland to give up his proposed syndicate jobbery, and then this syndicate went to work to "corner" all the gold or as much of it as they could, so that it would be impossible for the people or for smaller bond dealers to get any gold to offer for the bonds. They came near accomplishing this purpose, and if they could have had a few days more they would probably have succeeded. It is reported that they got control of an amount ranging all the way from two hundred to four hundred millions of dollars.

* * *

But they did not get it all; and since the notice for bids has been made public, there have been bids for more than one hundred millions of bonds of prices ranging from 1.15 to 1.19. This fact proves the existence of the most damnable nefariousness and rascality in the last deal; for if one hundred millions can *now* be sold at an average of 1 17 it is conclusive proof that sixty-two millions could have been sold a year ago at the same price or for even more, whereas they were sold in a dark-lantern syndicate deal at 1.04. At that time Secretary Carlisle showed a servile, cur-like cowardice by the assertion that this government "was at the mercy of the bankers"

* * *

Well, as a matter of fact the banks do hold most of the gold, but we see that when a public bid is asked for the bonds bring more to the goverament from the banks than they do by secret dealings with a few banker friends.

* * *

The issue of bonds within itself is only a piece of unutterable folly because any honest intelligence can see that if the monetary laws of this government were observed, it would be unnecessary. But when secrecy is added to this folly, the combination ought forever to raise rebellion against it among the people. If we must have a mean, vicious and oppressive monetary policy, let it be divested of all scheming and rascality that can be called from it.

* * *

In the meantime let the people remember that this viciousness can be stopped even now by Congress, and if that august body fails to do this, let the same condemnation rest on it as rests on Cleveland, Carlisle and for their mean and indefensible monetary policy and proceedings.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHARLOTTE.

When arrangements were being made to take the famous old "Liberty Bell" from Philadelphia to the Atlanta Exposition, a route was selected for its transportation which went all around North Carolina A more graceless or disgraceful proceedure, from either a sentimental, patriotic or practical point of view, could hardly have been adopted, for his famous old "Bell" rang out its tones of freedom over a year *after* the voice of the people of North Carolina had declared in unmistakable tones that they would wear the yoke of monarchial oppression no longer. Every consideration of sentiment and patriotism, therefore demanded that the route of the "Bell" should go through North Carolina, while from a practical standpoint, such a route was most direct for it.

* * *

It was not until Senator Butler offered a protest against this course that any attention was given to this matter, and all inquiry has failed to elicit any explanation as to who chose this roundabout route or why it was done. A request was made that the route be changed, but "arrangements" had gone too far for this. It was agreed however that the "Bell" should pass through the "Cradle of Liberty" on its return trip, and a telegram from Philadelphia says:

The joint special committee of councils on the Atlanta Exposition to-day decided to stop at Charlotte and Greensboro, N. C., on the return trip of the Liberty Bell, in deference to a request from Senator Butler, of North Carolina. Other places to be taken in on the route are Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Barnesville. The committee will leave here on Tuesday, January 21st, and going direct to Atlanta will arrive there the following morning. The return trip will be begun on Thursday morning, January 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

The mayor and committee of Atlanta councilmen will accompany the bell back to this city. The party will arrive here about noon on Monday, January 27th, and will be greeted with a parade of a militia and other organizations.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We have not yet discovered any sense or intelligence behind the demagogic whine of these dirty little Democratic sheets that the "Populists helped the Republicans organize the Senate." Of course this is a lie and no honest man will assert that it is so. We have already explained the position of the Populists. These Democratic editers know what it is, and so do most of their readers; and for the life of us we cannot understand why they continue to try to ram false statements down the throat of comprehension of these same readers. It must be that these editors assume that their readers are fools. There is nothing else on which they can base their assertions. But if the Populists HAD helped the Republicans, it would have been far more just and honest a proceeding than to have joined the Democrats; for the fiat of the people last fall proclaimed in thunder tones that they *wanted no more Democracy*; and even among the Democrats it is surely not possible to find a man so big a fool as not to understand this.

In the great political upheaval of last year the people repudiated Democracy in Kentucky as they did in many other States. But it so happened that the Democrats managed to "count in" enough members of the legislature (under Democratic election machinery) to equal the number of Republicans. Two Populists were elected and they have been holding the balance of power. One Democrat has died since being elected, and this gives the Republicans a plurality. The Democratic caucus has nominated Senator Joe Blackburn to succeed himself as U. S. Senator, but a number of the Democrats have bolted the caucus, and his election is so doubtful as to almost permit the prediction that he cannot succeed himself. The Republicans as yet have made no nomination.

Grover Cleveland has written a letter to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, in which he says:

"No banker or financier, nor any human being has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve."

Well, perhaps no banker or financier has been *invited*, but bankers and financiers have been to Washington all the same; and they saw prominent treasury officials; and but for the storm of indignation and protest by press and people there would have been another scandalous secret bond issue. May be these bankers and financiers were not *invited* last February when the secret bond deal was made; but they *went* all the same and they made millions by going.

Democratic newspaper telegrams are stating that when Senator Pritchard made his tariff speech in the Senate last week, he said he was sorry that Ransom was not *still in the Senate*. This is a *lie*. Here is what Senator Pritchard *did* say:

"In the last and in many preceding campaigns Southern Democratic leaders, and among them the late senior Senator, Mr. Ransom, from North Carolina, who I regret is not exercising the privilege of the floor *to-day* to *hear what I say*, denounced protection to the manufacturers of the country as 'robbery,' but for some strange and incomprehensible reason we find them all, representing what might be termed 'the best thought' of the Democratic party, engaged in a war of extermination against Southern raw material, the great basic element of Southern development and Southern prosperity."

About the most infamous and impious proceeding we have ever taken note of is the record of speech made by Secretary of the Navy, Herbert, (one of Cleveland's little collared barkers) at a banquet in New York. The gang had put a picture of Andrew Jackson in the hall and put national flags all around it. And in that presence this little barker, Herbert, had the immeasurable impudence and dastard effrontery to say that if Jackson was living he would be a goldbug—or words to that effect. Great Scott! what will this goldbug crew do next? While Herbert was doing this in New York, Hoax-Myth was doing the same thing in Philadelphia.

Edwards & Broughton, of Raleigh, have bought the Biblical Recorder, the organ of the North Carolina Baptists, from Mrs. Mary L. Bailey, widow of Rev. C. T. Bailey. The latter was for twenty years its editor and was succeeded by his son, J. Wm. Bailey, who will continue in that position under the new proprietorship. The price paid was $16,000. The Biblical Recorder was established in 1833, and is widely known among Southern Baptists.

To use a more expressive than elegant phrase, the Statesville Mascot "got a hump" on itself last week, and issued a hummingly interesting edition descriptive of the live town of Statesville. One could almost see the progressive men there giving orders and hear the factories humming. For a fact Statesville is located in one of the choice spots of earth, and while the Mascot said "lots," we believe every word it said; and we congratulate both the Mascot and the town.

Senator Butler is in St. Louis this week attending a very important meeting of the National People's Party Executive committee. At the meeting the time and place of the next National People's Party convention will be arranged.

The Pension Appropriation bill which has been reported to the House carries an appropriation of $141,325,820, which is about the same appropriation as last year and was estimated by the Commissioners of Pension to be necessary.

CLEVELAND WRITES A LETTER.

He Denies That There Was Any "Arrangement" with a Syndicate, but Admits Conferences with "Those Having Knowledge of Financial Affairs and Present Monetary Conditions."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1896.—My Dear Senator: I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning towards a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result, if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve being now $20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions, different from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscriptions.

This is the entire matter, and all the particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

If Mr. Morgan or any one else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. Donelson Caffery.

Mr. Cleveland's Railing Accusation,

New York World.]

In his letter to Caffery, published this morning, the President uses epithets the propriety and good taste of which may safely be left to the public to determine.

He expresses surprise that even partisanship should have believed that there was any secret arannge-ment as to an issue of bonds, on the statement of a "maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper."

To what newspaper does the President refer? Is it the Evening Post, which on December 30 said:

There is now no reasonable doubt that another issue has been fully agreed upon, and that the details of a contract with a syndicate of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is the head have been arranged, so that nothing remains to be done to carry it into effect but for the Secretary of the Treasury to sign his name thereto.

Or was it the Tribune, which on December 26, said that "J. Piermont Morgan was in Washington Tuesday in consultation with President Cleveland?"

Or was it perhaps the Herald, which saidon December 23 that "the Administraton has been in comsultation with some of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate," and on December 24 that Secretary Lamont's recent visit to New York was for the express purpose of sounding leading banks and bankers of that city," and on December 25 that "J. Piermont Morgan reached Washington early this morning (December 24) and *saw the President*," and further that the "visit" indicated that the President feels it incumbent on himself to anticipate the failure of Congress to provide needed relief?" Or was the "maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper" some other whose utterance The World has quoted and need not quote again?"

The President says that no banker or financier has "been invited" to Washington "in this business." The World had not heard that any such charge has been made. The President admits, however, that he has "anxiously conferred with those having knowledge of financial affairs," which describes quite plainly Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stetson. He says farther that "no arrangement of any kind" had been made. Yet Mr. Morgan was able to announce to his syndicate subscribers important details which the subsequent call bore out, such, for instance, as that the issue was to be of twenty-nine-year instead of thirty-year bonds.

Finally, the President tells Senator Caffery that all these particulars could have been easily ascertained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry." And yet the utmost dilligence of all the alert newspaper correspondents in Washington, who use Senators upon occasion as agents in finding out facts, was unable to learn anything but lies about this matter. The White House was closed to them. The departments were dumb. No member of either house of Congress knew any of the things stated by the President. If the matter was so frank and open why were not the facts known somewhere where the correspondents could get at them? Why was a policy of Pinkerton-picketed secrecy enforced? Why all the mystery, the secret meetings and casual encounters in a Secretary's house? And why at last is the bond call made in the form best calculated to give the loan into the hands of the syndicate after all?

Without questioning the truth of any statement made by the President, we only wonder that while he was explaining he did not make the whole matter clear.

Dr. Thompson and the Church.

[Continued from 1st page.

Virginia, and were not entirely unknown, it is said, in North Carolina; while the Catholics in Maryland respected the rights of conscience by the side of intolerant Churchmen and Puritans.

The fear of the predominance and tyranny of some arrogant Protestant faction was so strong at the formation of our Constitution, that its first amendment is a guarantee of religious freedom.

Only a little while ago the intolerance of Protestant England found expression in the ridicule, abuse, and contempt of Gen. Booth and his Salvation Army. His reception in America was not more cordial. His Church in England declared against him "that evangelistic movements were contrary to Church order." But, being more eager for the saving of men than for the preservation of Church order, his movement grows in respectability now that he has shown himself a modern Wesley in the practice of the divine method of personal contact for the saving of the lowly and outcast, whom the Church, in its pride, was disregarding.

The apparent tolerance of the various branches of the Church at the present day is rather a matter of policy than of spirit. Denominational bigotry and worldly rivalry are potent everywhere. Witness the too frequent bitterness of doctrinal sermon and religious press, and the abusive criticisms with which preachers and laymen readily crowd the secular journals. In their eagerness to spread each its own creed, several denominations crowd the same community with more churches than it can support, while they leave many a waste place unsupplied till some rival enters the field. They strive to surpass their rivals in the costliness and elegance of church edifices, in order that "our Church" may be the handsomest; and they become conspicuous for their efforts not so much to reach the lowly as to bring within their folds men of wealth and influence, in order that "our Church" may be the wealthiest and most influential. So enormous is this waste of energy and obstruction of Godliness—the root of it is pride and muffled intolerance—that they seem to the calmly thoughtful less eager to fight the devil than to keep abreast of their fellows on dress parade.

And at this very time is there not a considerable degree of "Bossism" in our denominations? Early Methodism insisted that the doctrine of holiness, or sanctification, the eradication of the tendency to sin by a complete surrender to God and a heart overflowing with His love—a thought whose enthusiasm for a time identified Methodism with philanthropic movements—was "the peculiar depositum which God hath committed to us as a people, for the propagation of which He hath raised us up." From this doctrine the Church has largely receded these latter days. The old time enthusiasm is subsiding. Rev. W. B. Godbey, of the Kentucky Conference, wrote in 1884: "I conversed with sanctified people who certified to me that they were forced to leave the M. E. Church in Illinois because they professed sanctification. We live in an age of fallen churches, through which millions of souls are traveling to hell. Men wrapped in deep sleep don't like to be awakened. The truth is, our churches are filled with unconverted sinners and backsliders, who are opposed to holiness because it is opposed to them. They think they can be Christians and sit in the easy chair of carnal policy and compromise with the world, the flesh, and the devil."

In 1895, the Quarterly Conference of First Church, St. Louis, had charges preferred against Rev. Dr. B. Carradine, a holiness evangelist and member of that church, by the Presiding Elder, Dr. Messick, who ruled that Dr. Carradine ought to be censured because he went abroad preaching sanctification. At the same time, two very consecrated young men, without moral stain, were refused renewal of license because they dared go out and independently win souls to Christ. "The most recent and perhaps the most advanced step in this direction was made by the Los Angeles Conference the other day [written me Nov. 6th, 1895] which refused one of its most distinguished members, Rev. A. C. Bane, the right of location at his own request. Their ground of refusal was that they had heard that his purpose was to evangelize. Brother Bane is a holiness man, a fine preacher, a man of great spiritual power. Being refused the right to locate, which no Conference under Heaven had a right to deny, he asked of the Bishop a transfer to the Pacific Conference, and was refused a transfer by Bishop Wilson who was presiding."

A very pious and consecrated man, preaching sanctification, in this State the past year had Methodist and Baptist churches closed against him, "and even in the Christian city of Wilmington," to use his own words, "I was denied the use of the Y. M. C. A. building, whose board of directors is composed of Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians."

In 1891, Bishop R. K. Hargrove, presiding over the Tennessee Conference, M. E. Church South, "arbitrarily and contrary to all law and justice appointed a committee unfriendly to Rev. D. C. Kelly, D. D., to try him, and for six months he was suspended, simply and only because he ran on the *Prohibition* ticket for Governor of Tennessee." All the facts in this celebrated case may be had in pamphlet from Hunter & Welburn, booksellers, Nashville, Tenn. A bill of charges for mal-administration, containing twenty-one specifications, was preferred in the last General Conference (which reversed the verdict against Dr. Kelly) against Bishop Hargrove. The Committee on Episcopacy acquitted the Bishop of three of these charges, "and they evaded passing on the other eighteen charges on the groundless plea that another committee was trying the *appeal*." These are samples of Protestant religious *freedom*, ancient and modern.

CYRUS THOMPSON.

Twentieth Annual State Convention.

The twentieth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina, will be held March 19 to 22 at Charlotte. An interesting program is being prepared. Some strong speakers have already agreed to be present. Every Association in the State should be represented by as many delegates as possible.

Rich Red Blood

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Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Waste on the Farm.

Around the farm there is at least *a ton or two* of materials, such as **Ashes, Hen Droppings, Wood's Earth, Marl** and other things, which, if mixed with

Powell's Prepared Chemicals,

make fertilizers rich in Ammonia, Potash and Phosphoric Acid, which will be quick acting, producing large crops and at the same time permanently improve the soil. *A fertilizer made in this way is certain, but costs very little*—only about **$12 per ton.**

Many thousand farmers have saved fully half their fertilizer bills by the use of **Powell's Prepared Chemicals.** Circular giving instructions for mixing, with testimonials from every section sent free.

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NORFOLK AND CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Branch of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Norfolk, Va.

The latest built, everything new, the largest and most complete factory, best shipping facilities.

These advantages enable us to make Fertilizers at the least possible cost. Sole and exclusive manufacturers of the

CENUINE SLAUGHTER HOUSE BONE GUANOS.

If you want the best get SLAUGHTER HOUSE BONE BRANDS.

Norfolk and Carolina Chemical Co., Branch, Norfolk, Va.

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BRANCH OF THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,

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Manufacturers of

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Ammoniated Fertilizers & Acid Phosphates

We sell more goods in North Carolina than any other manufacturers. This clearly demonstrates the high character and the universal satisfaction which our goods give. We are better prepared this year than ever to supply the trade, and ask that before buying you will get prices from our agents, located at all prominent railway stations and steamboat landings in North Carolina.

OLD DOMINION GUANO COMPANY, BRANCH,
Norfolk, Va.

OCCONEECHEE FARM, J. S. C. L.

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Headquarters for the Best, Only.

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THIS FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

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ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us.

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Ten Handsome Two-Horse Farm Wagons

GIVEN AWAY

To induce farmers to keep a record of the results they get from the use of "HOME FERTILIZER," and to impress upon them the advantage it is to compost their fertilizers at home, we have decided to give as prizes

Five Handsome Two-Horse Wagons,

which retail for $65.00 each, to the five farmers in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who make the largest yield of COTTON per acre exclusively from the use of "HOME FERTILIZER," composted by either formula printed in our Annual Circular; and

Five Handsome Two-Horse Wagons

to the five farmers who make the largest yield of CORN per acre exclusively from the use of "HOME FERTILIZER," composted by either formula printed in our Annual Circular.

This offer is open to all farmers, no matter what quantity they buy.

RULES FOR THE CONTEST.

The land to be measured and crops weighed by two disinterested parties, who are to report in full to the dealer from whom the goods were bought, he to forward the reports to us on or before Dec. 20th, 1896.

The wagons will be distributed as soon as the reports are in and it can be ascertained which ones have made the five largest yield per acre.

No reports will be considered which reach our office after Jan. 5, 1897.

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The Cosmopolitan for that month received the greatest recognition from advertisers ever given to any magazine. It contains from $200 to $800 more advertising than was ever published in any magazine, at any place, in any country, at any price. This is why a magazine ranking with the best in literature and art can be sold at 10c. a copy.

Send one dollar to The Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

The price of the Cosmopolitan, monthly, is $1.00 per year.
The price of THE CAUCASIAN, weekly, is $1.00 per year.

We will send both to one address one year for $1.60.

Harper's Magazine IN 1896.

BRISEIS, a new novel by William Black, written with all the author's well-known charm of manner, will begin in the December Number, 1895, and continue until May. A new novel by George du Maurier, entitled "The Martian," will also begin during the year. It is not too much to say that no novel has ever been awaited with such great expectation as the successor to "Trilby." The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc will continue and will relate the story of the failure and martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans. Other important fiction of the year will be a novelette by Mark Twain, under the title, Tom Sawyer, Detective; a humorous three-part tale called Two Mormons from Muddiety, by Langdon Elwyn Mitchell; and short stories by Octave Thanet, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Julian Ralph, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister and other well known writers.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson will contribute six papers on George Washington and his times, with illustrations by Howard Pyle. Poultney Bigelow's history of The German Struggle for Liberty, illustrated R. Caton Woodville, will be continued through the winter. Two papers on St. Clair's defeat and Mad Anthony Wayne's victory, by Theodore Roosevelt, with graphic illustrations will be printed during the year.

A noteworthy feature of the MAGAZINE during 1896 will be a series of articles by Caspar W. Whitney, describing his trip of 2,600 miles on snow shoes and with dog-sledge trains into the unexplored Barren Grounds of British North America in pursuit of wood-bison and musk-oxen. Mr. Whitney's series will have the added interest of being illustrated from photographs taken by himself.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Harper's Weekly IN 1896.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out the policy, in 1895, Julian Ralph visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the West; Richard Harding Davis took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the evolutions of the new navy were described and illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; Frederic Remington presented studies of Army and Frontier life; Poultney Bigelow attended the opening of the Kiel Canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature, and music and the drama will be artistically presented. W. D. Howells, in the new department, LIFE AND LETTERS, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time. E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the BUSY WORLD will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of AMATEUR SPORT.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its political cartoons the WEEKLY will continue to be an independent advocate of good government.

In fiction the WEEKLY will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by W. D. Howells, and a stirring serial of a Scotch feud, by S. R. Crockett. The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In every respect HARPER'S WEEKLY will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

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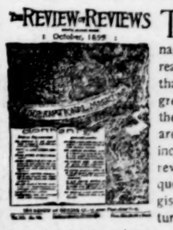
We will send either the Magazine, the Weekly or the Bazar and the Caucasian one year to one address for $4.00.

"ALL THE MAGAZINES IN ONE"

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as its name implies, gives in readable form the best that appears in the other great magazines all over the world, generally on the same date that they are published. With the recent extraordinary increase of worthy periodicals, these careful reviews, summaries, and quotations, giving the gist of periodical literature, are alone worth the subscription price.

FIVE MONTHS FOR $1.00.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $2.50.

Aside from these departments, the editorial and contributed features of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are themselves equal in extent to a magazine. The Editor's "Progress of the World" is an invaluable chronicle of the happenings of the thirty days just past, with pictures on every page of the men and women who have made the history of the month.

The Literary World says: "We are deeply impressed from month to month with the value of the 'REVIEW OF REVIEWS,' which is a sort of Eiffel Tower for the survey of the whole field of periodical literature. And yet it has a mind and voice of its own, and speaks out with decision and sense on all public topics of the hour. It is a singular combination of the monthly magazine and the daily newspaper. It is daily in its freshness; it is monthly in its method. It is the world under a field glass."

THREE RECENT SAMPLES 25 cents.

Sold on all News Stands. Single Copy, 25 cents.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
13 Astor Place, New York.

Agents find it the Most Profitable Magazine.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., January 16, 1896.

NOTICE!

Mr. C. D. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Gardner, of Goldsboro, N. C., will take subscriptions and give receipts for the CAUCASIAN.

Mr. Brown is our authorized agent for that place.

J. P. Sossaman, Alliance organizer for the eleventh district of N. C., is authorized to take subscriptions for the CAUCASIAN and give receipts for subscriptions. His district is composed of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Iredell counties. Address him at Statesville or Charlotte, N. C.

Death of Mr. Alfred Williams.

Mr. Alfred Williams died in this city at his residence at 5:30 o'clock on Thursday, January 9th, 1895.

His name, for many years, has been a household word among both children and adults. Many children have associated this name with their school books, and the business world knew for a generation that the book-house of A. Williams & Co. was a synonym of solidity and probity.

Ninety years was the time allotted to this venerable and revered citizen of Raleigh, and this writer, from knowledge of the personal character of Mr. Williams feels justified in declaring that few men ever lived who so firmly regarded time as a trust bestowed by an Alwise and Beneficent Being, and who so zealously strove to prove worthy of that trust for all in this time—nearly a century—there stands against him no record of strife with his neighbor—no charge of wrong against his fellow man; while on the other hand if the full record could be known, it would stand out as an argent sheen of love, good will and charity in both theory and practice. Though possessed of means, it would appear he made his manner of living simple that he might more readily be able to respond to the call of distress.

Sixty years ago Mr. Williams accepted a public office—that of the clerk of the court. After holding that office for two years he declined all further honors of that character. He chose the career of a quiet but watchful citizen; and he made in that life a model which, if followed by all men, would eliminate strife and trouble from the earth. The hearts of those who knew the sweet temper and noble soul of this departed citizen are echoing the words —"Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into thy reward."

BROWN AND SATTERFIELD.

We announced last week that the trial of S. P. Satterfield, chief clerk of the last House of Representatives, and J. W. Brown, enrolling clerk, under an indictment of fraud for causing the now famous assignment act to be enrolled among the laws would be held during the present term of court. The case has been heard, and verdicts of guilty have been returned against both. Judge McIver sentenced Satterfield to pay a fine of $250.00 and costs, and sentenced Brown to work on the public road for 12 months. A motion was made for a new trial and refused. The defendants then appealed to the Supreme court and gave bond. We will give fuller particulars in a later issue.

CUMNOCK DISASTER.

What Is Being Done and What Is Needed For The Widows and Orphans.

The recent disastrous explosion in the Cumnock mines in Chatham county, by which forty-three men were killed, was followed by much privation and suffering among those who were widowed and orphaned by the catastrophe. There are twenty-eight widows and one hundred orphans. The condition of these unfortunate people was made known and good people began to arrange for their relief. Raleigh has contributed $267.90 in cash and a considerable amount of provisions and clothes. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Durham have contributed 110.00. Citizens of Egypt and the Christian church school at Egypt, $20.00. Mr. B. N. Duke, Durham, $50.00; Q. E. Rawls, Durham, $5; City of Greensboro $40 and about $20.00 have been contributed in smaller amounts by various organizations and individuals.

This has done an incalculable amount of good in a temporary way, but is not sufficient for such relief as will be needed by these heart-broken and helpless people in winter months. Big-hearted people may continue to send in their contributions. Every time is a great help.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Props,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Astronomical Phenomenon in December.

Probably not many people are aware that the past December was different from any other since the beginning of the Christian era. December 1895, enjoyed the unique privilege of having two full moons, which is a phenomenon that has not occurred in any December in 1,896 years. The coincidence of the last event of this kind happening in the same year as the birth of Christ, was not widely noted, however, or would probably have been looked upon by many as significant. The occurrence was a purely astronomical one.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

How to Win The Battle.

From Printers' Ink.]

If you would spike your rival's guns, outdo him in the quality of your advertising.

The National Congress

[Continued From First Page.

ply as a souvenir—a kind of curiosity. I know several farmers in my State who might raise $5 in gold. If we are to issue more bonds (the necessity for which I deny) then let them be in $5 and multiples of $5, so every man who has that much gold can purchase them. And also let the price at which they will be sold be made known, so every man will know how to purchase.

I do not want to interrupt the Senator further than to say that if the construction of the law by the Secretary of the Treasury is correct, and if the Senator indorses that, then I do not think this bill will meet the needs of the government. The first thing is to decide whether or not their construction of the law is right; that is, whether or not they are justified in redeeming greenbacks, paying coin obligations in gold only. That is the main question and it should be settled at once. I repeat that if the Secretary of the Treasury would obey the law there would be no necessity to borrow gold or money of any kind. The President and the Secretary are purposely making it necessary to pile up this debt. Congress can put a stop to this wrong and do it now. Let us promptly pass a law prohibiting the further issue of bonds without further authority of Congress.

Senator Vest Makes a Great Speech.

Senator Vest addressed the Senate and though he says he is a Democrat, he championed the principles of the People's Party as ably as any Populist could have done. He said:

"The Wilson law would have afforded ample revenue for the support of the government but for the Supreme court decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional." "That the court should have rendered such a decision was a matter of surprise to every intelligent lawyer in the country, and especially to those of us in Congress, who were engaged in formulating the legislation."

"In my judgment, no judgment has ever in the history of the country been rendered which has done so much to destroy the influence of that high tribunal and excite distrust on the part of the people of this country."

Mr. Vest declared that he would not trust himself in the Senate to say what he would be tempted to say of this opinion, but would leave it to members of the court to stigmatize it as it deserved. With this introduction he had extracts read from the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan and Brown, saying that if he had made the declaration contained in these opinions he would be charged with partisan malice and misrepresentation, but coming as they do from this high source, they certainly constituted a most powerful arraignment of this court of last resort.

A Gloomy Horoscope.

Mr. Vest said he regretted that the court had not only permitted but had encouraged the indulgence by counsels of scurrilous references to the motives of those who had participated in framing the income tax legislation for granting exemptions to certain interests, and proceeded to explain the reasons for these exemptions Resuming the thread of his discourse, Mr. Vest said he did not believe that the terrible effect of this decision had yet been apprehended by the people of the country.

"It marks a new era," he said, "and I greatly mistake if the time does not come when neither soft words nor honeyed praises will prove a sufficient apology." It was beyond credibility that a Vanderbilt, with his hundreds of millions, should have to pay no more than the poorest of men, and that the army and navy must be used to support him in his rights, as must be the case if the decision was to stand. He predicted that the time would come when the truth of Justice Brown's opinion would be everywhere recognized, that that decision of the Supreme court had fixed for all time the freedom from Federal taxation of the "sordid wealth of the land."

How England Fights Us.

Recurring to the financial question, Mr. Vest admitted that the financial influence of the world was against silver. Europe feared that we would go on to a silver basis. When the President had sent his Venezuelan message to Congress, it had been received with acclamation by the people, and he had heard the hostile guns booming in this chamber. How had England responded? Not with shot and shell and sabre-stroke and battle-ships, but by throwing our securities on the market. The power of money was to be used to crush us. On Monday, when the Secretary of the Treasury had issued his circular (his only complaint was that it was not issued sooner) notifying the country that the bonds should go to the highest bidder, Wall street was dissatisfied. Two syndicates had cornered the gold—one paper said $400,000,000. They were opposed to selling bonds to the public It was humiliating that the most intelligent people on the globe, whose heritage was a continent, should, when they undertook to protect their financial system, be met by an autocratic ukase, "We've got the gold, and you must get it from us at our price." Mr. Vest, with glowing eloquence, said he would rather have war. There were calamities greater than war. Better anything than to have us manacled and gibbeted as we were now.

Continuing, Mr. Vest said one of the chief regrets of his public life had been that he had found himself in antagonism with the head of his party and the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial question, but he could not subscribe to their views. He had always been opposed to the extension of the powers of national banks. If the administration proposition to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and permit national banks to issue circulation in their stead were to become law, we might as well abandon forever the idea of escaping from their thraldom.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

Mr. Vest next challenged the statement that the people had any gold in their stockings. "Where are the old women with their stockings full of gold?" he asked. "I would like to see one outside of Wall street. I could make more money than my salary exhibiting her as a financial curiosity." (Laughter.) If there were $500,000,000 in gold in the country, he thought, it was largely in the hands of the banks. In his estimation fully $1,000,000,000 of our currency was not in circulation. The actual per capita circulation he placed at $8, as against $42 in France, which he declared was the proudest and most prosperous financial country on the globe. In conclusion he made a strong plea for the free coinage of silver and financial independence.

"The conflict," he concluded, "is irrepressible. If we are to have the gold standard and the domination of the national banks, go to the people and have them rivet the chains. But I believe the people will respond against wiping out one-half of the money of the world, and favor of striking down the financial despotism that is upon us."

House.

Thirty-seven pension bills were introduced

Among other bills were the following:

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Durham, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also a bill to establish a military post at or near the city of Raleigh, N. C.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8TH.—SENATE

Five pension bills were introduced.

SENATOR BUTLER. I wish to offer and have read at the desk several amendments to House bill 2904 which I intend to propose. Let them be read for information and printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments are printed under the rule. The amendments will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Amendments intended to be proposed to House bill No. 2904 bond bill by Mr. Butler:

Amend section 2 by striking out in line 11, after the word "be," the words "used in the payment of the current expenses of the government," and insert in lieu thereof the words "covered into the Treasury."

Amend by striking out section 4 and inserting in lieu thereof the following sections, to be known as sections 4 and 5:

"SEC. 4. That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited.

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury when redeeming United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and when liquidating either the interest or principal of any of the government's coin obligations, is hereby directed to make such payment in gold coin whenever the market value of 25 8 grains of standard gold is less than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, and to continue to pay in such gold coin until the market value of 25.8 grains of standard gold shall be equal to the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver; but when the market value of 25.8 grains of standard gold shall be greater than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, he shall pay said coin obligations as they mature in silver coin, and continue to pay the same in silver coin until the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be equal to the market value of 25.8 grains of standard gold; and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

House.

Fifty-six pension bills were introduced.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9TH.

Four pension bills were introduced.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented the petition of Athen Green, of Bakersville, N. C., a volunteer in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, praying that he be allowed arrears of pension at the rate of $10 per month; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Numerous petitions for coast defenses at various points and petitions in behalf of the Armenians were presented. (These are an every day occurrence.)

There was a pretty considerable discussion of the Monroe Doctrine which was precipitated by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Baker declaring that the Senate held the practice and principle of the doctrine to extend over the Western Hemisphere.

Senator Stewart addressed the Senate on the financial question, the immediate subject being a resolution offered by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and an amendment to that resolution offered by Senator Butler.

Mr. STEWART. Let the Secretary read the resolution and the proposed amendment of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution and the amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY The resolution submitted by Mr. Elkins, December 31, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold at private sale or under private contract, and in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws the same shall be only after due advertisement of such sale and proposals invited, and then only to the highest bidder."

The SECRETARY. It is proposed by Mr. Butler to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "sold" and inserting the words "For any purpose whatever, without further authority from Congress;" so that the resolution when amended will read:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold for any purpose whatever without further authority from Congress."

Mr. Stewart made a masterly speech favoring the passage of the resolution as amended by Mr. Butler. He showed there was no law or authority for the issue of bonds. He discussed the President's offer to sell one hundred million dollars in bonds, and showed how ridiculous it was to call it a "Popular Loan." He explained that the lowest amount that could be bid for was *fifty dollars* and tried to get the Senate to understand that there were more people who *could not* raise $50.00 than people who could. He further said that if the people should bid for all the bonds, it might do no good, for the President and Secretary of the Treasury reserved the right to reject any and all bids. He referred to what was called a popular loan in France where the people bought national bonds for ten francs ($2.00) and that everybody took them. They could be circulated as money as well as held for investments. He said:

"I received a letter from my wife in Paris when the French loan was being taken. She said that every servant about the hotels and all the waiters were gathering up money to get 10 francs to buy a bond. They all took an interest in it. We have no such opportunity here in the United States. Here comes the fifty-dollar bond; then comes the assertion that they must be sealed bids, and that they may be rejected, to discourage the people. That is a matter of uncertainty about it. Then the ordinary person can not fix the price to determine any given per cent. If this had been intended as a popular loan the denomination of the bonds would have been not to exceed $5. It would have been arranged that they should be paid for in American money, and the government would have fixed a price which would have made it a 3 per cent bond. The government officers could have figured it out so that every body would have understood it, and the people, no doubt, would have taken about all the bonds the government wants to issue. The government should have figured it out, whether it was 116, 117, 118, or 119, so as to make it a 3 per cent. bond, and stated that price. Then the people could have taken the bonds; they would have been within the reach of the people. But the proposed issue is placed out of their reach by a dozen different arrangements in this proposition.

House.

Twenty-four pension bills introduced.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10TH.—SENATE.

Only four pension bills were introduced.

On this day Senator Pritchard made his first speech. He had offered an amendment to the tariff revenue bill passed by the House to restore the duties by the McKinley tariff to certain articles. During the course of his remarks he read a petition from a large number of the most prominent Democrats and lumber firms in the eastern part of the State of North Carolina, asking that lumber, both rough and dressed, be put back on the tariff list. A petition from prominent lumber firms in the western part of the State was also read. The iron ore industry in North Carolina was also pleaded for in the same way.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the Senate at length in favor of the free coinage bill, which has been offered in the Senate as a substitute for the bond bill passed by he House. He referred to the depressed condition of the great interests of this country, and also illustrated how the gold standard worked in other countries among all the people except bondholders and gold dealers.

He said:

The issue of bonds can not alter existing conditions, and the causes which have brought about the present situation will speedily bring about like results and another sale of bonds will soon be just as necessary as this, and this "endless chain" of bond sales might continue until a thousand millions had been sold, and yet we would be no nearer a solution of the difficulties which encompass us than we are now. In fact, the President in his last annual message to Congress says, after issuing a hundred and sixty millions of bonds, that, at that time (the beginning of this session) to use his language, "we are nearly where we started;" under the system proposed by the House of Representatives or the President.

There were more business failures in numbers and amount during the year 1895 in the United States than there were in the panic year of 1893; there were a million acres less of corn planted in Great Britain in 1895 than in 1894, thus throwing out of employment, it is said, 30,000 laborers.

The following is from the Daily Telegraph of London of a recent date:

"On Tuesday, November 26 last, an estate known as Scotland farm, situate about 11 miles from Salisbury, and containing 501 acres of light but healthy sheep and corn land, with good farmhouse and substantial buildings, was sold at auction by Messrs. Waters & Rawlings, of Salisbury, for the sum of £1,640. In 1879 the same estate was bought for £7,000 and at that time it was considered very cheap. Since then a considerable sum has been expended on improvements."

How does it happen that in a time of profound peace all over the world, with abundant harvests, with no pestilence or other such calamity, such a condition ot things can exist? No local cause can account for it, for it embraces all the greatest nations in the world. There must be some cause operating in all these countries to cause such widespread distress, uniform in character. That cause seems clearly to be the falling prices which has cursed and blasted this country for twenty years. The evil effects of such a condition need no proof. It is clear to the mind of any man that such a condition is burdensome to any business, and has been so recognized by writers on political economy from the beginning.

David Hume long since wrote that—

"If prices rise, everything takes a new face; labor and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skillful, and even the farmer follows his plow with greater alacrity and attention. If prices fall, the poverty, beggary, and sloth that must ensue are easily foreseen."

It is a principle well recognized that falling prices operate as a redistribution of wealth in favor of the rich and that rising prices operate as a redistribtion of wealth in favor of the poor.

House.

The House spent the day wrangling over the question as to whether the rules of the "Czar Reed" Congress should be adopted by the present Congress; introduced thirty-five pension bills and quit till next day.

Saturday, January 11th '96.

The Senate was not in session. The House also spent this day wrangling over the rules, introduced twenty-nine pension bills and adjourned.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

People Vs. A Paper.

(Continued from first page.)

the high duties imposed on him acceptably to the Great Judge. I hope the newspapers will cease their assaults upon him.

Truly,
G. S. FERGUSON.

JUDGE ROBINSON.

A Good Man and an Upright Judge When Seen As He Really Is—Two Testimonials As to His Excellent Conduct on the Bench.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Observer.]

If the Bible had given us all the wicked and immoral deeds of David, and none of his good acts, we would have pronounced him a Nero—a devil. When we turn the picture over and see him as he was, we find him a man after God's own heart. And if all the foolish things that his son Solomon did, and none of the wise ones, had been photographed and handed down to us I suppose we would unhesitatingly have pronounced him a fool. So with Judge Robinson. If all the words of commendation that were spoken of him while on our circuit, and none of the criticisms, had been published, then it would have been said of him that he certainly was a model Judge. I was with him most all the time that he was on our circuit and I can safely say I never saw a more humane Judge. His heart was as tender as a child's and his impulses were all good. It gave him pain to see any one in trouble. He talked to me a great deal while off the bench about defendants who had been convicted before him. I have heard him say time and again, "I wish men would not violate the law; I wish I could release the poor fellows and feel that I was doing my duty." Above all he was an honest man and a gentleman. I did not approve of all he did—no one is perfect—and I have never had the pleasure of meeting the Judge whom I thought always did the wisest thing.

While Judge Robinson was on our circuit he suffered considerably with his stomach and a sore mouth and at times was irritable. Any one who cared to observe could see that he did all in his power to control himself. The least noise sometimes would almost make him jump out of his chair. Who could avoid being irritable under such circumstances? But let it be said that he was no more so than another Judge who once rode the circuit and about whom there has been *but little* comment. When Judge Robinson was anything like well he was very pleasant and tried to make all around him feel the same way. As solicitor, I was probably thrown with him more than any other lawyer, and he never did or said anything on the whole circuit at which I could take umbrage. I am sure that there has been more said about this matter in the papers than should have been said. No one, I am sure, ever tried harder to do his whole duty than did Judge Robinson while on our circuit. No matter what happened, he always did what he conceived to be right.

GEO. A. JONES,
Solicitor Twelfth District.

While I had several little spats with Judge Robinson in the court house, I heartily concur in the above.

J. F. RAY.
Franklin, N. C., Jan. 6, '96.

WILMINGTON SILVER CLUB.

Ringing Resolutions In Favor of Honest Money and the Constitution—Pettifogging Partyism Given a Long Farewell.

Among the active workers for the principles of the National Constitution in North Carolina, and for putting those principles into active operation, Mr. B. F. Keith of Wilmington occupies a prominent place. He is not a politician in any sense, and the buzz of an office bee has never been within the ring of his ears. He is a leading business man—a patriot—one with whom principle outweighs everything else. He is a "thorn in the flesh" to many pettifogging politicians and putrid-hearted partyites in his town, who are trying to drag him into partisan mire, and who have told him that he and his associates have "read themselves out of the Democratic party." In reply to such "coercion" as this, Mr. Keith strikes an additional blow for *honesty* and *principle*. He is President of the Silver Patriot Club, of Wilmington, and his position on the great question of the day can be more clearly seen from the declaration of principles recently adopted by the club of which he is president, than from any other point. Here is the Declaration. Read it. It will do for all honest and true patriots to abide by:

"We, as citizens of North Carolina, believing that true patriotism is an unselfish devotion to the interest of the whole people, both state and national, and that the highest duty of the citizens is to ignore selfish ends in the consideration of public questions; and further believing that the advocates of gold monometalism constitute a capitalistic league for the purpose of promoting the centralization in the interest of a plutocracy, rather than the distribution of wealth in the interest of a true Democracy, and that the future of a popular form of government is seriously threatened; and further believing that the existing parties are alike in sympathy with gold monometalism in direct hostility to the producing and commercial interest of the nation, and also to the purpose distinctly enunciated by the founders of our government recognizing both gold and silver as the money metals, and providing for the unrestricted coinage of the same; and further believing that the people can expect no relief from either of the existing national parties, as now administered, and that relief can only come through the intelligent action of the people forming into line and organizing and aligning themselves under one banner "The Patriot," which will truly represent the great and commercial and industrial interest of the nation;

Do hereby declare our unalterable purpose

NOT TO AFFILIATE WITH ANY PARTY

organization which adheres to gold monometalism, and to organize patriot clubs with a view to national organization, with the following as the tenets of our political faith.

1. A tariff for revenue; to be independent of shylocks.

2. Gold and silver bimetallism on the parity of 16 to 1 and the free coinage of both metals.

3. Abolition of national banks.

4. An amendment to the constitution providing for a graduated income tax.

5. A government legal tender currency, redeemable in either gold or silver, with the further right to the states themselves to establish state banks of issue redeemable in gold or silver, or the legal tender treasury notes of the government on presentation.

J. J. CLEMMONS, B. F. KEITH,
Secretary. President.

A Destructive Fire at Wake Forest College.

A fire occurred at Wake Forest last week which was the most destructive in the history of the town. The loss was severe, amounting to $12,000, only one-third of which is covered by insurance Messrs. Lankford, W. W. Holding, W. M Wingate, W. B. Wingate and N. A. Dunn were the principal losers. Mr. W. M. Wingate was the only one of the number who had his store and stock insured. Doctor Lankford had allowed his insurance to run out a short time before and N. A. Dunn had never insured.

The students of the College worked bravely and after all the water in the wells had been exhausted, they brought water in buckets from a distance of half a mile. Mr. Lineberry, a student, had his hand mashed by an iron door, from the effects of which he fainted. Another student had his foot badly mashed Messrs. Wingate and Dunn saved their stock entirely. The Odd Fellows and Masons lost their paraphanalia.

It is ascertained that the fire originated from a cigarette.

Keeps Men Poor

The clerk might be "boss" if he had the head for it. The brains are there, but they don't seem to work The trouble usually begins in the stomach. Indigestion keeps men poor because they don't know they have it, but imagine something else. Ripans Tabules insure sound digestion and a clear head. They regulate the entire system. Ask the druggist for a box.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

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Superbly illustrated with fifteen Steel Portraits of the Sumter and Alabama, and eight beautiful chromotinted engravings, from original sketches, by Rear Admiral Walke, U. S. Navy.

An eminent lawyer and scholar writes of the book as follows:

"My estimate of the book (Service Afloat) amounts to an enthusiasm."

"It is elegantly written and reads like a romance, while the knowledge of International Law, and Nautical and Meteorological Science, exhibited by its gallant Commander, is truly remarkable."

"It should occupy a place in the library of every Southern man"

"Service Afloat" increases in interest as it grows older. It gives universal satisfaction and is, to-day, re-read with more intense interest than any other book written since the war. The vivid pen pictures, and illustrations of the Naval battles of the Confederacy, have never been surpassed in interest. Admiral Semmes was a scholar, a writer of clearness and force, and seems to have been born for the great and responsible command of the Navy.

Complete in one octave volume, 833 pages. Fine Cloth, $5.00; Half Turkey Morocco, $7.00. (Purchasers to pay express charges, 40 to 75c., from New York.) Address, with remittance,

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As a State Almanac for correct astronomical time, for official, agricultural and statistical information, for domestic use in the family and a book of reference for the most important events and deaths of persons in the State during the past year TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC has no rival. There is no other almanac so necessary or valuable to the people of the State. Price 10 cents per copy, per dozen 60 cents sent postpaid. Address JAS. H. ENNISS, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

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W. C. HOLMES, 12 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia.

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In event of lapse, the policy is continued in force for its full amount for the period designated in the policy, without any action being required on the part of the assured. This feature will be found invaluable for *sickness, absence from home, temporary business embarrassment* or *forgetfulness*, the frequent causes of lapse when insurance is most needed.

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OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,
CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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A BABY PHILOSOPHER.

"Me don't want to say 'good night;'
Want to say 'good morning,'"
Lisped my little man in white,
My suggestions scorning.

"But 'tis night, my baby dear—
Darkness and not dawning."
"Don't want it to be dark. Come here
And play it's nice 'good morning.'"

Dear philosopher and sage,
Night with day adorning,
Always through life's darkened page
Keep your kind "good morning."
—Mrs. M. L. Rayne
in Detroit Free Press.

Plain or Pretty.

The great burning question of the hour is: Has the pretty girl become a terror in the land?

The London girl who eloped with her father's coachman the other day was pretty.

The Paris belle who recently poisoned her husband is spoken of in the papers as very pretty.

The Berlin bride who became stage-struck and joined a traveling theatrical company, looked decidedly pretty.

The New York maiden, who drowned herself because her young man could "only be a brother" to her, was exceedingly pretty.

The pretty girl, therefore, instead of being a thing of beauty and a joy forever, is often a delusion and a snare.

Japanese Girl at an American School.

The first young Japanese girl of the high nobility who has ever come to this country for an education is now studying at Ogontz, Pa., in the school conducted there by Miss Frances E. Bennett. Many young men of rank have come from Japan to this country to pursue their studies, and during the past few years there have been several young women of good social standing in our girls' colleges. But until very recently the prejudice existing among Japanese aristocrats against sending their daughters out of the country for an education has been too strong to be overcome. The father of Miss Bennett's pupil is, however, a man of advanced ideas, and it is hoped that when the young girl returns to her own country she may carry with her many ideas which may prove of substanial benefit to the other women of her class. She is a young woman of great refinement, and has the exquisite courtesy which is said to be essentially Japanese. So long as the mild weather continued she wore her national costume, but this is so little fitted to this climate that she has found it wise to exchange her picturesque garments for the ordinary garb of an American school girl.

Lady's Waist With Yoke And Blouse Front.

DESCRIPTION NO 7553.

The box-pleated blouse variety of the separate waist is at present the favorite, and the model here shown has another popular feature,—the yoke top. It is made over a fitted lining and fastens invisibly in the centre front under the box-pleat, the yoke being hooked over on the left side. Some of the richest waists of silk made in this style have the yoke of embroidered batiste with the lower sleeves of the same. A handsome waist of figured silk was made in this way with the blouse front of chiffon; two colors being used, one over the other. Green of the mignonette tone and dull yellow are good combined in this way with a light silk showing these colors in the figures. Dull rose and dull green made another pretty combination, and the use of a third color over two bright tones make a delightful rainbow effect. The collars of such waists are made of the chiffon, the colors being intertwined or laid one over the other. A wash silk waist after this model was tastefully trimmed with full ruffles of narrow valenciennes lace of a creamy tint which outlined the yoke and edged the box-pleat. Wash fabries for morning and evening wear make up charmingly with yokes of lace over a plain color, such as plain blue with lace for the yoke and striped blue and white for the rest of the waist. A checked pink and brown was made with a waist of plain pink, the yoke and lower sleeves being of the checked goods to match the skirt. This idea might be carried out in any fabric of silk or wool.

This pattern comes in six sizes, from 34 to 40 bust measure. A medium size will require 5 yards of 21 inch goods or 2½ yards of 42 inch goods.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name.....Pattern No.....
Address.....
.....Bust.....in
.....Waist.....in
Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques, and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.
Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

Cut out along this line.

CONSPIRACY OF THE MONEY POWER!

BANKERS PLOT TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE—BRIBING THE PRESS—CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

FIRST ROUND.

o—O—o

A casual glance at the circulars, letters &c., here given will forever remove from any fair mind any doubt as to the existence of a "Money Power" or that this "Power" manipulates government officials and bribes the old party press in its interest. The three main links of the chain are the noted Bank circulars:

This one issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1862.

The Hazard Circular.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. *This can be done by controlling the money.* The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money; to accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.

Some confirmation of the fact that the British "Money Power" held the views set forth in this circular may be seen in Prof. David Christy's "Pulpit Politics." He is the author of "Cotton is King." The book was published in 1862. We quote:

"The English people have deduced four theories from the facts (above) detailed (page 34):

1. "That the slave trade is incompatible with African evangelization.

2. "That slavery, wherever it prevails, is adverse to an increase of population.

3. "That slavery presents an insuperable barrier to the evangelization of the Africans, subject to its control.

4. "That free labor is more profitable than slave labor—the labor of one free man, under the stimulus, wages, being more productive than that of two slaves, toiling under the dread of the lash."

Hazzard Was Here.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
County of Posey, } S. S.

James G. Nisbett, being duly sworn, deposes and says: "I am seventy-three years of age and live in Posey county, Indiana, where I have resided for sixty-five years. In 1861, I and Sheridan Anderson, who is now dead, of the same county enlisted in the service of the United States army, sixtieth regiment and company "C" of the Indiana infantry. In July, 1862, our command joined the forces of General Dumont at Lebanon, Ky. About the 25th of the same month, Mr. Anderson and myself were detailed as guards and placed on police duty on Main street, and passing near the General's headquarters we were hailed and ordered to "shadow" a party of three persons—one woman and two men—who were then passing on the opposite side of the street, find out their business and report. We learned that one man and the woman were Kentuckians and the other man was an Englishman. We had considerable conversation with the Englishman who gave his name as Charles Hazzard. He said he had recently come from England to confer with the business men of this country in a financial scheme. We told him that he was lucky in striking a very large body of very busy men and as representatives of headquarters we desired tangible information of this business that we might report it to the authorities. In response to this he took one of a small package of envelopes and gave it to Mr. Anderson, saying its contents would explain the business and allay any suspicion that might have arisen regarding him. This occurred in the postoffice and we then reported the matter to General Dumont at headquarters, giving him the circular in the presence of several officers who happened to be present at the time. An exact copy of that document was kept by us and the following is a correct reading of the same:"

(Here follows the Hazzard circular.)

JAMES G. NISBETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 1894.

JOHN B. SMITH, Notary Public.

SECOND ROUND.

o—O—o

This one issued October 9, 1877, by New York bankers to the National banks.

The Buell Letter.

DEAR SIR: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage of favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

This Buell "Letter" is not the only instance in which the Money Power and the Banks sought to bribe and muzzle the Press and control Congress nor is it the only evidence that can be adduced. See what follows from the same man:

BRIBING THE PRESS.

James Buell, Acting for the American Bankers' Association, Is Exposed In An Attempt to Corrupt The Daily Press.

[The following has in substance been frequently published, but this THE CAUCASIAN reproduces word for word from the Inter-Ocean of the date named. As evidence of the fact that the attempt to bride the Press which was resented by the Inter-Ocean was general, we note the fact that many daily papers throughout the country published the identical article which the Inter-Ocean, refusing to endorse, exposed in the following manner:]

Inter-Ocean, Monday, Oct. 29, 1877.

The Inter-Ocean acknowledges the receipt of the following singular document which came to this office from New York, Saturday morning:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, 247 Broadway, Room 4,
NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

Strictly Private.

DEAR SIR—Please insert the inclosed printed slip as leaded matter on the editorial page of your next issue, immediately following the receipt of this, and send marked copy with the bill to
Yours truly,
JAMES BUELL, Sec'ty,
247 Broadway, Room 4.

Comments on the slip, not to exceed half a column, will be paid for if billed at the same time. J. B.

The following is the document, which we are asked to insert as leaded matter on the editorial page, in other words, as a statement made by the Inter-Ocean:

"The greenback party has offered through its managers to sell out to the democrats and hereafter to work in democratic harness if a few of their leaders can be provided for. This shows how much dependence there is to be placed on the leaders of the lunatics who clamor for money based on nothing."

We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill because, in the first place, we do not follow directions about leading it; secondly, we can't believe a word of the statement to be true. We do not know who is managing the affairs of the American Bankers' Association but whoever he is we advise that body to get rid of him without delay. The attempt to thus maliciously destroy the greenback party without submitting a word of proof is a piece of effrontery which ought to be beneath any body of commercial gentlemen, and especially the American Bankers' Association. We refuse to believe that such an extraordinary document was authorized by that body.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the New York Sun containing the above circular, which it appears was sent to that paper also. The Sun publishes the document with editorial comment from which we quote as follows:

"This we say is an extraordinary circular, with an extraordinary slip. It will be seen that the slip is or assumes to be, an item of news. It is an item that none of the ubiquitous reporters of the Sun had been able to get hold of. If any one of them had brought it to us properly authenticated by documentary or other evidence, we would not ask him to pay us for printing it, but on the contrary, we would have paid him well for procuring it. It will be observed, however, that the scandalous item which we are asked in the name of the American Bankers' Association to publish, has two peculiarities: First, no proof of its accuracy is furnished; and, secondly, we are offered money for its publication as "leaded matter on the editorial page" of this day's Sun. This is remarkable business to be performed in the name of the American Bankers' Association.

"Our astonishment is increased by the postscript which appears at the bottom of this circular. It informs us that "comments upon the slip not to exceed half a column will be paid for." This means of course, that the editorial comments that are to be paid for must sustain the slip on the editorial that is to be paid for. * * * But is this attempt to bribe and corrupt the press, by the direct offer of money for editorial articles made under the authority of the American Bankers' Association, the name of the secretary of which is signed to the circular above printed? We call for information upon this point, and shall wait for it. If authority has been given to bribe the press, then very certainly attempts will be made to bribe congress, and corrupt the sources of influence at Washington in the same interest. It is a shameful business, if there be not some mistake about it. Let the truth be brought out. Let the responsibility for this circular be fixed.

"If this circular is a forgery we shall be glad to make it known."

Following is the printed slip offered for the Sun to print editorially:

"The prospect is that in six months there will not be a greenback leader in all the land. Overtures have been made by the leaders of the greenback movement to President Hayes to abandon the greenback as a lost cause, provided he will give good official positions to about twenty of the most blatant of the clamorous for money that is based on nothing."

THIRD ROUND.

o—O—o

This one, issued March 12, 1868, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

The Panic Letter.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senator. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

This letter was followed by another in August.

EXTRA SESSION LETTER.

By Bankers' Association Urging Repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Clause "In Interest of Those Favoring a Gold Standard."

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 2 Wall St. and 90-92 Broadway, Room No 44.
NEW YORK Aug. 19, 1893.

To the Bankers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary monetary crisis through which the United States is now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels their officers to remain constantly at the post of duty while the danger is imminent, has constrained the American Bankers' Association to indefinitely postpone its Annual Convention called for the 6th and 7th prox., at Chicago. This will prevent such expression on the part of the Association as the financial situation demands, which otherwise would be made. It thus becomes the duty of the officers of the Association to speak for it at this time, and suggest what seems to them to be the proper action for the Bankers of the country to immediately take with a view to obtaining speedy relief from the continued and disastrous stringency.

It is manifest that the immediate cause of the prolonged stringency is the fear and apprehension of disaster engendered in the minds of the people by the continued purchases of silver by the Government, and by the unceasing issues of its obligations therefor, redeemable in gold, which fear and apprehension can only be removed and confidence restored by the removal of the cause. It is belived that the bankers of the country will understand and realize this to as great, if not to a greater, extent than any other class of citizens, and it therefore becomes the duty of such of them as fully realize this to urge upon their fellow citizens, and upon Congress, the great necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver Act.

The repeal of this clause is demanded in the interest of those favoring a gold standard, and of those favoring the use of silver with gold, as the continued purchase of enormous quantities of silver with gold obligations can only result in the final inability of the Government to redeem such obligations in gold, and in the continued over-production and consequent further depreciation of silver, thus rendering the prospect of any international agreement for its more general use throughout the world more hopeless than at present.

The President of the United States having convened Congress in extra session and recommended to it such repeal, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear on Congress, to induce favorable action thereon. This may be done by *invoking the aid of the Press*, and by citizens writing to their Senators and Representatives, and by sending to them petitions urging such repeal; all of which should be done to the fullest extent possible, and without delay.

A blank form of petition is inclosed, to be circulated among merchants, business men and others for their signatures, to which additional sheets may be appended. Act at once in the matter and secure the intelligent co-operation of others, providing them with printed or type-written copies of the petition for the purpose.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Pres.
E. H. Pullen, Chairman,
Executive Council.
H. W. Ford, Secretary.

FOURTH ROUND.

o—O—o

The fourth round is now being fought in the great national arena—the Banks and Money Power being on one side;—and the people—the workers, the producers, the toilers, the great bone and sinew of the Republic on the other. So far the Money Power has downed the people in every round. The great question is will the Money Power or the People win in the fourth round now being fought? This is probably the last round that will be fought for years. It will result in a "knock-out" for one side or the other and it is possible that the the winner of the round will have a permanent victory. People, Oh! citizens of America, YOU ARE STRONG ENOUGH;—are you BRAVE ENOUGH to win?

The Cost of Bad Roads.

The Office of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture has completed an interesting investigation relating to the use of the common roads of the United States. Returns have been received from about 1,200 counties, showing the average length of haul from farms to markets or shipping points to be twelve miles; the average weight of load for two horses, 2,002 pounds; and the average cost per ton mile, 25 cents, or $3 for the entire haul. Estimating the farm products at 219,824,227 tons in weight, and making estimates on other articles carried over the public roads, it is calculated that the aggregate expense of this transportation in the United States is $946,414,665 per annum. Reports have been asked from the United States Consuls abroad of the expense of hauling where the roads are good, so as to render possible a calculation which will show how much of this large outlay is due to bad roads. The estimate is ventured, however, upon information in the Office of Road Inquiry, counting the loss of time in reaching markets, the enforced idleness and the wear and tear to live stock and hauling machinery caused by poor roads, that two-thirds of the cost might be saved by an improvement of the roads.

The People's Highways.

Prof. Frank Parsons in Coming Nation.

In the United States the average cost of moving a passenger train one mile is 80 cents, or about 14 cents a car mile according to the railway report. A moderate train of ordinary coaches will carry 400 to 600 persons, so that with well-filled trains the cost is not more than 1-5 of a cent a passenger's mile. All the expenses of railway traffic are taken into account in figuring the 80 cent. cost per train mile (every train mile has to bear its proportion of rebates, corruption money and innumerable wastes).

TO CHICAGO FOR $1.00.

The railways could take 600 people on one train from Philadelphia to Chicago for $1 each, and bring them back for another $1 each, and cover all expenses, labor, wear, and taxes, rebates, lobby fees and all pro rata. Two dollars for the single trip and $4 for the round trip would give the road 100 per cent profit, according to their own published estimates of the cost of moving trains, which are not too low, we may be sure. Yet during the Columbian Exposition, when it was of the highest importance that every American citizen should see the City of Beauty, the railroads charged from $17 to $26 for the trip—700 to 1200 per cent profit if the trains were full, as most of them were. Such a charge at such a time was a crime against civilization and progress.

Nicodemus.

A poem. By Grace Shaw Duff. Cloth 75 cents. *The Arena Publishing Company*, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

In this fine blank-verse poem, written by the well-known New York authoress, Mrs. Grace Shaw Duff, is given, in autobiographic form as from the lips of Nicodemus himself, a poetic account of the two episodes between that ruler of the Jews and Jesus, as related in the third and seventh chapters of John's gospel. The poem is full of local color, and opens with a striking description of sunrise on the morning of the last day of the feast of Passover in Jerusalem. Then follows a picture of the unusual stir in the city due to the crowds attending the feast, after which there is a fine word painting of the scene in the temple, with its motley throngs of maimed and halt, of venders of unsavory wares, of idlers, and of graver men.

The little book is beautifully printed on first-class paper, and is finely illustrated with numerous half-tones, after sepia-wash drawings by that excellent artist Frederick C. Gordon; and each section of the poem has a charmingly artistic vignette for the initial capital letter. The binding is in keeping with the general get-up, and the book will make an admirable Christmas present.

A Question of Time.

I kissed her at ten,
For she said that I might—
We were children, when
I kissed her at ten.

It is years since then,
But 'twas only last night
That I kissed her at ten,
For she said that I might.
—Life.

Subscribe for the weekly CAUCASIAN $1.00 a year.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS SECURED.

No Able Reformer Need Longer Fear Starvation.

THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ACQUIRING THE SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE BATTLE AGAINST PLUTOCRACY.

The problem of diverting the stream of wealth that has heretofore flowed into the pockets of rich plutocratic wholesalers and manufacturers as profits on staple package articles used by the people, into the treasury of *reform*, has been solved. Success has been achieved and the People's Supply Company is now distributing immense quantities of Starch, Soap, Baking Powder, Blacking, Ink, Tea, Cocoa, Cigars, and Smoking Tobacco to all parts of the United States. All of the dividends from all of the sales made by the People's Supply Company until the election of a Populist President goes to the People's Party cause.

Every article sold by the People's Supply Company is wrapped in a gem of Populist literature.

All its advertising is done in Populist papers and every one of its agents and traveling salesmen is a Populist organizer and missionary.

You can not assist Populism in any other way more effectively than by *insisting* that your grocer keep on hand a stock of package goods bearing the "Joan of Arc" trade mark. This trade mark is the picture of Cleora Eugenia Cooke, Maryland's Joan of Arc,—the seventeen-year-old girl who challenged Senator Gorman to meet her in open debate—and who helped to defeat this gentleman at the last State election.

Two Populists can in any community, by INSISTING, *induce their grocer to handle "Joan of Arc" goods.* Seeing these goods others will buy and from the effort of two men a steady income will accrue to the Populist cause that otherwise would have gone to swell the private fortunes of the enemies of our cause—cheap, lately rich, imitators of foreign aristocracy.

STIFFENS WEAK KNEES AND BACKS.

Joan of Arc Finest Gloss Starch, is not guaranteed to stiffen the back-bone of toadies and sycophants to monopoly when, as Sam Jones says, it is only a cord running up their backs; but the People's Supply Co. does stake its reputation and its future success on the statement that this Starch is the very finest Starch manufactured anywhere in the world and stiffens into perfect forms any cloth upon which it is used. It can be used with cold water or can be boiled—if boiled a smaller quantity should be used. With every package of Starch is a cake of pure white polishing wax, which gives an extra high polish to collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms. The gems of Populist literature accompanying each package helps to give strength to weak knees that tremble from uncertainty of purpose—and the profits which accrue to the company from your purchases give new hope for the immediate victory of our common cause. Starch comes in 10 cent pound packages.

RAISES THE SPIRITS OF POPULISTS.

Joan of Arc Baking Powder comes in 5 cent bottles and in 5, 10 and 20 cent cans. Quarter of a pound for 5 cents. This Powder not only raises bread and biscuits quicker and more satisfactory than any other but its wonderful sale has raised the spirits of all the poor reformers heretofore discouraged for want of weapons and equipment to properly meet the enemy. Wherever it has been introduced it has become the most popular brand on the market. Webb & Co., the largest grocery house in Crisfield, Maryland, sold four dozen within a few days after introducing it there and ordered a gross immediately, saying: "It sells like hot cakes and is by all means the best in the market."

CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

Purity Soap, a laundry soap, will cleanse everything except the stained and perjured souls of old party politicians. It is a special Populist brand of soap scientifically manufactured and is far superior to the popular brands now on the market. Plutocratic and goldbug editors who have sold themselves to Rothschilds and monopolists for a mess of pottage and who are full of all uncleanness could improve their external appearance by using Purity Soap—with Purity Soap they could indeed make themselves appear as whited sepulchres notwithstanding within are dead men's bones. It is 5 cents a bar and is wrapped in Populist literature. Everybody who uses it once uses it always—so insist with your store keeper on his handling it.

LOVE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

Love Letter Cigars are 5 cents each and made from the choicest tobacco leaves. Each cigar is wrapped in a love letter written by Maryland's Joan of Arc, the loviest girl in America. After partaking of the sentiments of love presented by this noble girl the cigar stimulates the imaginative faculty of the mind so that the curling smoke, as it rises, suggests the greater conflagration soon to cleanse our earth of its present system of social cannibalism.

A BLACK RECORD.

Egyptian Shoe Blacking is an oil blacking that preserves the leather at the same time giving the brightest polish. But we are sure that the member of the Supreme Court will never use it—they want a blacking that is blacker than their past record and since they destroyed the Constition by denying Debs a trial by jury and suppressing the Income tax they can never find it.

No higher recommendation is needed for Egyptian Gloss Shoe Polish for ladies and children shoes than to say that it is exactly the shade of Senator John Sherman's record during the past twenty years of financial legislation.

JOAN OF ARC INK.

If the Recording Angel now weeping over the broken hearts and damned souls caused by political injustices, were to give to the world an extra copy of His weekly diary, written in Joan of Arc Ink, we could read in plain black letters the history, not of civilization, but of barbarism, the story of millions suffering and dying unnecessarily that a few may wantonly waste and satiate unnatural and vicious instincts. From the sale of every bottle of Joan of Arc Ink, some profit goes to the cause of education and the spread of the gospel of social regeneration or the Kingdom of God in the world.

Please, brothers and sisters, help us raise a great fund for the People's Cause, and INSIST that your grocer keep "Joan of Arc" goods. This is the beginning of a movement to convert the whole of modern business to Christianity.

Address PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL OFFER TO MERCHANTS

BY THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.

For $10 cash in advance THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO. will ship to any merchant, east of the Rocky Mountains, the following goods and pay all freight. The merchant makes about 50 per cent. on these goods:

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

100 bars Purity Soap at 4c	$ 4 00
48 one-pound packages Joan of Arc Gloss Starch at 7½c	3 60
24 half-pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder	2 40
12 one pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder	
Total	$10 00

RETAIL PRICES.

100 bars Purity Soap at 5c	$ 5 00
48 one-pound packages Joan of Arc Gloss Starch at 10c	4 80
24 half-pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder at 10c	2 40
12 one pound packages Joan of Arc Baking Powder at 20c	2 40
Total	$14 00

This special offer is made as an inducement to merchants to begin handling our good. Make out checks to

THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

The RELIABLE SPECIALISTS Regular Graduates in Medicine, Authorized by the State
Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility (*Spermatorrhœa and Impotency*) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost manhood, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Old Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases cured permanently cured without caustic or mercury. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home. No time lost. We cure those delicate diseases peculiar to your sex, at your own home without instruments. Many cured after other doctors have failed. Can give you proofs.

Rheumatism The Great French Rheumatic Cure, "A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief. A few hours relieves fever and pain in joints—a cure is bound to take place. Send statement of case.

Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

Take no chances and obtain the best by consulting the Leading Specialists in the United States.

HONESTY — DR. HATHAWAY & CO. 129½ W. COMMERCE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. — SKILL

WONDERFUL + PROGRESS IN ONE HOUR

By the use of our LETTERED FINGER-BOARD and SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR. The **Premium** are the only Instruments in the world supplied with our Lettered Finger Board, which goes FREE with every

"PREMIUM"

Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin!

It is a wonderful help to beginners, and enables them to play easy pieces in a few hours. The

"PREMIUM" INSTRUMENTS ARE THE FINEST ON EARTH.

Having received the Highest Award wherever shown, and are

Sold Direct from the manufacturer to the user. You save **50 per cent, the Dealer's Profit.**

OUR BEAUTIFUL FREE CATALOGUE will tell you all about the "PREMIUM" Instruments and our Lettered Finger Board. We also carry a full line of Autoharps, Zithers, etc., which we retail at manufacturers prices. Write—it will pay you.

THE UNITED STATES MUSIC CO.
Cincinnati, O.

D. W. MARTIN
President of the Swamp Angel Medicine Co.
Drawn by Carl Browne from life.

Two years ago, at 38, I was a consumptive, dyspeptic, emaciated, debilitated, dying man, weighing but 120 pounds. Now, at 40, I weigh 170 and am in perfect health. Such are the wonderful results of using Swamp Angel Medicine for two years when any symptoms of disease showed themselves.

When the scientific men of the world, and all the health boards of the large cities informed the public that consumption, and the most malignant and fatal diseases, were caused and produced by living bugs, germs or microbes, I then determined to find a germ or microbe killer. I then bought and tested every preparation on sale for throat troubles, bronchial affections or consumption. I could not find a germ or microbe killer in the entire lot of medicines. I then commenced to experiment with naphthol, and produced a medicine similar in effects to Hydro-naphthol. While my medicine was very strong, yet, I could drink it like water. But the most wonderful thing was that one drop would not only kill millions of germs and microbes, but would instantly kill any large insect. I named this remedy Swamp Angel Medicine in honor of the Swamp Angel canon, a gun very destructive to enemies but harmless to its operators, its friends. Even so, Swamp Angel Medicine destroys all lower germ life, the cause of human disease. Under heat, this medicine dissolves into gas, air, and can be inhaled directly into the lungs, thereby killing all germ and microbe life on these organs. Like lightning, this same medicine will rush through the skin, and therefore kill any ache or pain from a common toothache to a severe neuralgia or rheumatic pain. Every family should have a bottle. Cut out the ticket on this page and get one.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BEEN IN BUSINESS LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER COMPANY, AND

Make the Best Fertilizers.

We Manufacture

Navassa Guano,
Navassa Universal Fertilizer
Navassa Cotton Fertilizer
Navassa Complete Fertilizer
Navassa Root Crop Fertilizer
Navassa Special Truck Guano
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IMPORTERS OF KAINIT, MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF POTASH, NITRATE SODA AND ALL FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

New Goods, New Machinery, Low Prices. Established Reputation.

REFORM LITERATURE FREE.

Circulate all the reform literature possible. Education is the watchword. We have the goldbugs on the run. For ten cents (10-cts.) in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Reform Press Circulator List and the leading reform papers of the United States will send you sample copies free for distribution among your neighbors. Get on the list at once; you will receive lots of good literature and are sure to be more than satisfied with the investment. Write your name and address *plainly.* Address your letters to
Box A, FARMERS TRIBUNE.
Des Moines, Iowa

WANTED:—Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in North Carolina for established, reliable house. Salary $780 and expenses. Steady position. Enclose reference and self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Third Floor, Omaha Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE THIS, TOBACCO GROWERS.

Polk County, Texas, the Best Country to be Found.

Why? Because you can buy at low prices and on long time, lands that will make either large field crops, or two, (and often three) crops of best quality of tobacco per year. These lands are immediately on the line of a railroad, in a healthy country where you can have good neighbors, church and school privileges. Old tobacco growers cannot be made to believe the yield of tobacco here. For particulars, address,
JAS. S. EVANS,
Leggett, Texas.

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in ten to 20 days. HOME REMEDY CO., 409 Norcross B'ldg. Atlanta, Ga.

At Last.

Jess—Do you think you would like to marry a New Woman?
Jack—Um—this is so sudden.

$10 REWARD!

For every pair of cold feet you may have after bathing them with Swamp Angel Medicine.

THE STOMACHE.

May need cleansing. If so, there is no medicine equal to the Swamp Angel Remedies. Are you affected:

With nausea?
Are you costive?
Do you belch up gas?
Is your head dizzy at times?
Does your tongue coat over?
Do you hawk and spit often?
Do you suffer after eating heartily?
Do you feel weak and debilitated?
Do you suffer from sick headaches?
Is your throat filled with slime?
Is there often bad tast in the mouth?
Do you feel as if you had lead in you?
Do you belch up your food and fail to digest and assimilate it? If you suffer as here described, you have

CATARRH of the STOMACHE!

One plet bottle of Swamp Angel Medicine and one 25 cent box of Swamp Angel Liver Pills will permanently cure you of any or all of the above annoying affections. Let no dealer give you a substitute. Many druggists will tell you that our remedies are frauds, simply because they have not got them in stock. If they say this, be a man, think a moment, the fraud stands before you, and by false representations is trying to get your money on an article of no merit which he has in stock and can make a big profit on.

Look out, don't act the sucker for any dealer!

WHITE, BEAUTIFUL TEETH!

No woman—no person can be called beautiful without pretty teeth. Decaying food on the teeth produce living germs or microbes. Kill these germs or they will destroy your teeth. The Swamp Angel Soap is made from prepared chalk, oils and barks of tropical trees. It is absolutely pure. It is snow white and will make teeth snow white. It stops decay, hardens the gums and kills all microbes in the mouth which produce bad breath.

One pound bar at drug stores, 10 cents, by mail, 20 cents. 1 dozen by express, one dollar. Swamp Angel Medicine Co.
Washington, D. C.

Liver Pills!!

Swamp Angel Liver Pills act with the greatest ease and the least irritation. Be sure you take no substitute. Small box 10 cents, large box 25 cents.

SPECIAL PRICES.

This ticket entitles the holder to

Half pt Swamp Angel Med. for	$ 50
Or 2 pts. for	1 00
To Druggists or Dealers	
2 dozen half pts for	5 00
6 pts,	2 50
1 doz pts.	4 50

Address us or any wholesale drug company. Swamp Angel Med. Co
Washington, D. C.

JOHN Y McRAE.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
Raleigh, N. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will capture it in '96. Sow the country down with Peoples' Party literature. I will print your name and address on the People's Party Exchange List for a silver dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Peoples' Party papers for reading and distribution. WRITE PLAINLY. J. H. PADGETT, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas. tf

A 7-Horse Power Engine For Sale.

A 7-horse power Watertown Engine, good as new, for sale. It was used for a short while to run THE CAUCASIAN press. A gas engine has been put in to get lower insurance rates. It is a bargain. Apply to
MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.,
or DEWEY BROS., Goldsboro, N. C

How to Win The Battle.

From Printers' Ink.]

If you would spike your rival's guns, outdo him in the quality of your advertising.